138113

"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
A Selig Drama De Luxe
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Rex Beach's Wonder Story.
"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

VOL. V NO. 1 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Neul Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.
For sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 318,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Basheire and Mohamerah. Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible

PARES	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 883	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,058	480	720
Liverpool—	600	90	88	575
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	963	..	715

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply—

WALLACE NUYON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports 1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

THE
TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-8-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kamini's Oil to prevent their hair from coming off.

They are succeeding with N. Joe.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamini's Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1885.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen [illegible]
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,868,096

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Eyojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Singapore	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Basrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON. MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kuala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Batavia, Soerabaya, Medan. PHILIPPINES ISLAMS, Manila, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong. Cebu, Iloilo. Paket, Boelo.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund $1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTATION ARTICLES.
UNRIVALLED STOCK
OF
SILVER WARE.
CHOICE SELECTION
OF
JEWELLERY.
DHANAMAL CHELLARAM
JEWELLER,
62/64, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1731.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1789.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
48, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZUL-BHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort,

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

[Free] Cinema and Musical Entertainment during
X'MAS WEEK.
Visitors to Deolali are cordially invited.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
Matheran

Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO, (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.

It occupies best situation, and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.

Blocks also reserved for European visitors.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN."
Mahableshwar

BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS
Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75.
For particulars apply to
THE PROPRIETOR.

The House for
REFRESHMENTS
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Bathhai Mohalla; Post No. 1
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.
JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words 1 per insertion; every additional line 1 annas or part of a line 2 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

WANTED—STUDENTS for the Bombay School of Chemistry and Pharmacy which opens in December. Special Courses for Dispensers and Chemists. Good Prospects for passed candidates. For particulars apply to the Principal, Lamington Road, Bombay. 6375

WANTED

WANTED CAPTAIN and CHIEF OFFICER for steamer. Apply sharp stating experience and salary required to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6477

WANTED—A PARSI GRADUATE (with French second-language) for the New High School. Apply to the PRINCIPALS New High School (Wandby Road, Fort). 6458

WANTED—AGTNTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay

WANTED—Two different CHIEF AGENTS for C. P and Berar and Bombay Presidency. Liberal allowance and commission to experienced and energetic men. First class references absolutely necessary. Please apply to—

P. BANERJEA, Secretary, National Insurance Co., Ltd., 8, Council House Street, Calcutta. 6424

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.

1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Theburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 16 B.H.P. 466 volts, 1400/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and valley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1055

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND GALVANIZED PIPES 2½, consignment just arrived; also 1" and 4" iron pipes. For particulars apply to

EBRAHIM REHAMANJEE, 6504 Bazargate St., Fort.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FURNISHED BUNGALOW (the Alliance Mission Home) at Lonavla, G.I.P.R., consisting of sitting and dining rooms, 7 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, cookroom, storeroom and servants' quarters. For further particulars apply to:—

Rev. S. H. AUERSCHMIER, 6498 Matheran, Berar.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A commodious upper storied Bungalow "THE RETREAT," at Khar Road, Bandra. For particulars apply to:—

RUSTOMJI P. BHARUCHA, 6281 Bell Lane, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR. 6?

"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the SALE of the CEYLON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, situated at Wellawatte, Colombo. Apply for particulars to the RECEIVERS of the late Mr. AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY, 65, Medows Street, Fort. 6490

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1917, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government Order—Appointing Mr. R. H. A. Barnard to be a Member of the Corporation vice Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead, resigned.
2. Letter from Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father the late Mr. Gordhandas Khatau.
3. Letter from Mr. Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
4. Bombay Improvement Trust Memorandum—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.
5. Letter from the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay—Asking to certain particulars concerning the housing of Factory Employes.
6. Government Letter—Forwarding Annual Administration Reports of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department.
7. Memorandum from the Collector of Thana—Inviting the Corporation to nominate a person for election as a member of the District Local Board, Thana.
8. Letter from Mr. P. D. Daruvala—Suggesting that the lights round the Esplanade Bandstand may be replaced by more powerful lights.
9. Letter from Mr. Sadanand Khanderao Parelkar—Regarding the nuisance caused by the low-level Channel at Fergusson Road.
10. Letter from Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy—Regarding a notice of demand issued by the Assessment and Collection Department in respect of a bill already paid.
11. Letter from Mr. Kursondas Thakersey Rowjee and others—Regarding the improvement of Laxminarayen Lane at Matunga.
12. Letter from Mr. G. V. Divekar and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by a dyeing factory, located in the vicinity of Sorab Mill, Dadar.
13. Letter from Mr. R. K. Dadachenji, Vakil, High Court, on behalf of Messrs. Haji Abdul Abass—Giving notice that his clients will file a suit against the Corporation for the recovery of Rs. 64-14-0 as damages for detaining consignments of sugar at Wari Bunder.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

14. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 3,500, to supplement the grant for vaccination.
15. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the improvement of a portion of Patel Village Main Road, Mr. R. G. Mahindkar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
16. Recommending that an advance of Rs. 159 be made to meet a portion of the cost of acquiring a property at Kalbadevi Road, and that in reply to his letter Mr. Burjorjee Jeevanjee Mistry be informed of the orders passed for the acquisition of the property.
17—18. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.
19. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, a regulation regarding the grant of leave and allowances to temporary Municipal employes going on active service.
20. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a plot of land at Love Grove for the provision of quarters for the staff employed at the Love Grove Pumping Station.
21. Recommending that in reply to their letter, on behalf of Mr. Muncherji Pallonji Contractor, regarding the lighting of a passage to the north of the Maratha Plague Hospital at Connaught Road, Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
22. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at Walkeshwar Road, Mr. Hiroo Ardisseer Dady be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
23. Recommending that in reply to their letters, on behalf of Mr. N. R. Wadia, regarding the acquisition of his land at DeLisle Road, Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, be informed that it is proposed to take proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act for acquiring the land.
24. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance apprehended from a stable for horses proposed to be erected in the compound of the Byculla Club, Mr. T. S. Dawson and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
25. Recommending that the letter from Mr. Bhanji Mulji Vedant, regarding an excavation made in front of his garden gate at Matunga, be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.
26. Recommending that a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez, regarding inconvenience experienced by pedestrians while walking along Queen's Road, be *recorded*.
27. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's approval, three days' extension of the extraordinary leave granted to Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer.
28. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with Messrs. Ramji Keshavji and Co., for providing covers over wells and tanks in the City.
29. Recommending that the provision made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1917-1918 for the salaries of two telephone attendants, Water Works Department, be increased by Rs. 220.
30—31. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.
32. Recommending an advance of Rs. 4,340 to meet an anticipated deficit in the Budget provision for rent payable to Government for the ground occupied at Pathan Road by the Municipal Workshops.
33. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 5,330-12-10 for adjusting the value of a plot of land acquired for the Clerk Road Overbridge.
34. Selecting, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Banks for depositing surplus moneys.
35. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1917-18.
36. Schools Committee's Letter—Requesting sanction to the appointment of an additional clerk for their office.

Government Letters—

37. Regarding proposed amendments of sections 302, 303 and 304 of the Municipal Act.
38. Requesting that the proposals which are being formulated by the Schools Committee with regard to the extension and improvement of primary education in the City may be communicated to Government with the Corporation's decision thereon.
39. Notice of motion from Mr. Rajaram Tukaram.—For an expression of opinion that primary education in the City should be made free from the next official year.

Letters from the Commissioner—

40—41. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for portions of (40 Girgaum Back Road at its junction with Kakadwadi and (41) Portugese Church Road
42. Submitting a report on the question of allowing a rebate to the house-owners who have to employ pumps to draw water to the top floors of their houses
43. Forwarding a draft bye-law for the application of the 63½ degrees rule to new buildings.
44. Requesting sanction to premises No. 11, Elphinstone Road, being leased for three years for the location of the Registration Office and Dispensary of No. 9 District.
45. Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning an alteration in the Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme. Scheme No. 42
46. Requesting sanction to the aerial electric lines put up across Colaba Road and Duxbury Lane from the Tarnsformer Station to St. John's Church being allowed to be retained.
47. Forward returns of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by the Markets Department
48. Regarding the offer of Mr. Motilal Moolji to build a platform to be used for feeding pigeons at the junction of Cathedral Street and Bhuleshwar Road.
49. Submitting a report regarding a complaint made by Messrs. Karimbhoy Bhimji and Ratabali Bhimji about the nuisance caused by the dust bins placed opposite their premises at Sandhurst Road East.

Notices of motions—

50. From Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar—For requesting the Water-Supply and Distribution Committee to expedite their report on the question of supplying water at high pressure.
51. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining a report as to the delay in opening the Currey Road Overbridge to public traffic, &c.

Letters from the Commissioner.—

52. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 106 being paid to Bhiwa Bhawoo, late Muccadum in the Road Branch.
53. Forwarding the Municipal Servants' List corrected up to the 31st October 1916.
54. Requesting sanction to certain steel sheet piles, &c., being sold for Rs. 6,500.

Notices of motions—

55. From Mr. H. P. Mody—For obtaining a report as to the measures to be taken to remedy the nuisance caused by stench emanating from the Love Grove Outfall
56. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—For obtaining a report from the Roads Committee regarding the regulation of motor truck traffic in the City.
57—58. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—(57) For obtaining particulars regarding glycerinated vaccine tubes examined by the Municipal Analyst during 1915-16; and (58) for obtaining a report as to the measures to be taken in regard to milk brought from Gujarat, to which formaldehyde is added as a preservative.
59. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report as to the fire caused by the ignition of kerosene oil that was being carried in a cart along Wadgadi, Samuel Street.
60. From Mr. Magaulal Dalpatram Khakhar—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of throwing open the reclaimed site of the Cowasji Patel Tank as a recreation ground for the public

Letters from the Commissioner—

61. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
62. Forwarding a return showing the general pressure in the water mains.
63. Requesting sanction to a proposal for obtaining the advice of Mr. E. E. Coombs, Superintendent, Government Printing, Bombay, as to the ways in which economy can be effected in the expenditure on municipal printing and stationery.
64. Requesting approval to the levy of fees for registering powers of attorney, &c., being discontinued.
65. Requesting sanction to a portion of a road to the west of Pedder Market at Mazagon being closed.
66. Forwarding copy of the Judgment of the Privy Council in the case against the G. I. P. Railway concerning the laying of rails on Sewri-Koliwada Road.
67. Regarding the Bombay (Hydro-Electric) License proposed to be granted to the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited.
68. Forwarding copy of a correspondence regarding the condition of the Bombay Water-Supply.
69. Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Jenkins—For appointing a Committee for suggesting measures for improving the quality of the city's water-supply.
70—72. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (70) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, (71) a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received and (72) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

73. Regarding a proposal for an exchange of certain plots of land at East Agripada.
74. Regarding the revised bye-laws relating to the Schools Committee.
75. Regarding the disinfectants used by the Health Department.
76. Regarding the question of handing over certain plots of Naigaum Tank land to the Bombay Improvement Trust, &c.
77. Regarding the alignment and improvement of certain roads.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 30th December, 1916.

WANTED.

A MINING ENGINEER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to:—

ALAKH DHARI, Inspector-General, Commerce and Industry. 6514 Gwalior State.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Messrs. SHROFF DINSHA & DHARAMSI, SOLICITORS, will be dissolved as from the 1st day of January, 1917. Mr. Shroff and Mr. Dinsha will carry on business in partnership under the name and style of Messrs. Shroff and Dinsha at their old address 375, Hornby Road, Fort, and Mr. Dharamsi will carry on business in partnership with Mr. H. S. Dikshit and Mr. Purushottamrai T. Mankad under the name and style of Messrs. Dikshit Dharamsi and Purushottamrai at 1, Hamam Street, Fort.

Dated the 29th day of December, 1916.

SHROFF DINSHA & DHARAMSI. 6571

NOTICE

WE beg to NOTIFY that Mr. DHANJISHA P. MISTRI, retires from our firm and Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER (late of Messrs. SHROFF DINSHA & DHARAMSI) joins it from the 1st January, 1917. The firm will be carried on under the name of Messrs. DIKSHIT DHARAMSI & PURUSHOTAMRAI at our present premises (No. 1, Hamam Street).

Dated Bombay this 30th day of December, 1916.

DIKSHIT DHANJISHA & PURUSHOTTAMRAI, Solicitors, High Court, 6?93 Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KUNAJIRI MARU" having arrived in Bombay on the 28th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent, The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay. Bombay, 29th December, 1916.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, CAUSTIC SODA, SPONGE CLOTHS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1917, for the supply of above stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1917.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 30th December, 1916. 6516

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 724 of 1916.

Re: BHOOLABHAI BAPULAL, a partnership firm, until lately carrying on business as Jewellers at Mombadevi, outside the Fort, Bombay ... Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed BHOOLABHAI BAPOOLAL, a partnership firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1916.

A. F. CHINOY, for Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 30th December, 1916. 6515

NOTICE.

BRADBURY AND COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ELIZA BRADBURY, widow of the late MR. JOHN FREDERICK BRADBURY and MR. JOHN KNOWLES the proving Executrix and Executor respectively of the last Will and Testament of the said Mr. John Frederick Bradbury, have retired from the firm of BRADBURY & COMPANY and that the partnership subsisting between the said Eliza Bradbury and John Knowles as such representatives of the said Mr. John Frederick Bradbury as aforesaid, the said Mr. John Knowles in his individual capacity and Mr. William Hollinshed Brady under the style and firm of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., has DETERMINED so far as the said Executrix and Executor are concerned and NOTICE is hereby FURTHER given that the business of the said firm of Messrs. Bradbury & Co. will henceforth be carried on in the same name as before by the said Mr. WILLIAM HOLLINSHED BRADY and the said MR. JOHN KNOWLES as the sole partners therein.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1917. 6510

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NAWABS, PRINCES AND RICH GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC ARTICLES TO DECORATE HALLS, DRAWING ROOMS, MUSEUMS AND GARDENS.

GRAND AUCTION Sale of Very Valuable and Rare Marble Figures, recently received per S.S. Ischia, such as especially selected Artistic coloured Marble Italian Statues, Artistic Gilt Figures, and Onix Marble of various Sorts, Pedestals, large size coloured and white Marble Figures, specially made by well-known Artist, also Handsome Life Size Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall Figures with Electric Lights, Hanging and Table Electric Lamps, and Very Rich Large and Small Wall Tapestry Purdas Decorated with Hand Embroidered Views, etc., etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop lately occupied by Sincera Watch Co., and next to West End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned, the very valuable and handsome, rare and especially selected artistic coloured large and small marble figures, Onix, Green, White and coloured marble single, twine, trip, and four post pillars, rich gilt figures, fitted with electric lights, various marble vases and busts, large size garden statues, very rich tapestry wall hangers, embroidered with coloured views, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from 3rd January, 1917.

N.B.—We recommend to the public to view the same as they are very rare articles.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Godown No. 52, New Chinch Bunder Road, near Elphinstone Bridge, by order of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dulsukhbhai Wadilal Veerchand (Mill Store Dealer of Bombay).

54 drums (8 tons 2 cwts) Bleaching powder.

The above goods will be on view from Thursday the 4th January, 1917.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort. Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 223 CWTS. OF OLD IRON HOOPS.

Under instruction from Messrs. Vussonji Velji and on account and risk of the defaulter purchaser, Mr. Sivji Kersondas, the late Waste Broker of Messrs. Wolf & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. A godown of Messrs. Vussonji Velji, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

About 223 cwts. of Old Iron Hoops for Cotton bales.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st January, 1917.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLAYHOUSE.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. SHARP.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

WORLD FAMOUS BRITISH COMEDIENNE

ADA REEVE

and her own London Company.

TO-NIGHT

To-morrow AND Wednesday 3rd.

For the first time in the East.

An Original Musical Play in 3 Acts

By MALCOLM WATSON & T. H. READ

"A MODERN EVE".

"Winnie Brooke" A Widow ADA REEVE

THURS., FRI. & SAT. JAN., 4th, 5th & 6th.

For the first time in the East.

Direct from the Comedy Theatre, London

"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"

A Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts by H. V. Esmond

"ELIZA" Miss ADA REEVE.

Preceded by a Short Vaudeville Programme.

Prices, Rs. 6, 5, 4, 2 and 1.

Box Plans at Excelsior Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE & MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

A SPLENDID COMEDY BILL.

"FROM BROADWAY TO A THRONE."

A five reel comedy splendidly acted showing the career of a poor American, who [illegible] Prince of a Kingdom. The situations through his inexperienced behaviour at Court Functions are very [illegible] worthy. At last the missing heir-apparent is found and the hero retires with sweetheart.

"PRESUMPTUOUS SOARINGS."

A comedy suitable for the beginning of New Year. It shows the foolish but pleasant dream of an over-ambitious young man who is about to enter a business career. He sees himself remarkably successful at earning money without having to work hard for it.

"HIS NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE."

Still another Comedy. In order to get better wages a young man pretends to his employer that he is married. The latter is so pleased that he invites himself to dine with the "couple." The employee has to get his neighbour's wife to pretend she is his own, with usual funny complications and happy ending.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE REVIEW OF WAR REVIEWS.

A series of pictures reviewing the valour of Great Britain and her friends during the War.

SPECIAL SELECTED MUSIC BY THE THEATRE ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats, Re. 2.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

THURSDAY, 4th January

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

No 10 o'Clock Cinema Show on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Saturday and Sunday Matinee at 4-30 when prizes will be given.

Sunday 6-30 Combined Show with Palace of Varieties 2nd and 3rd shows will be at Cinema only at 9 and 10-30 p.m.

THIS WEEK'S DRAMA

THE DOUBLE IMAGE.

Drama in four parts

FEATURING

THE BEAUTIFUL PA[illegible]

STACIA NAPIERK[illegible]

The Famous Russia[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

BOMBAY'S PICTURE HOUSE PAR EXCELLENCE.

TO-DAY AT 4-30
THIS EVENING AT 6-30
TO-NIGHT AT 8-30 & 10.

COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR GOOD BY SEEING THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

THIS WEEK THE EMPIRE'S EXCLUSIVE CHAPLIN COMEDY.

"CHARLIE, THE PERFECT LADY"

featuring

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

the world's most versatile and ingenious Comedy Star.
CHARLIE AS "THE PERFECT LADY". CHAPLIN AT HIS FUNNIEST.
3,000 feet of Unique Comedy. The funniest ever produced.

Another Great Pathe Drama, beautifully coloured

"HANDS FROM THE SHADOWS"

A photoplay on the marvellous power of Electricity introducing magnificent color-effects and a

WONDERFUL FIRE DANCE

bringing into play the latest developments of
PATHE'S COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHY

EMPIRE TOPICAL, VICEROY'S CUP RACE

THE EMPIRE FOR THE BEST PICTURES!

Note the prices—Rs. 2 to 4 annas.
Entrance Hornby Road and Bastion Road.
NEXT WEEK LEWIS WALLER in BRIGADIER GERARD.

TO-DAY NEW YEAR DAY.
GAIETY THEATRE.
MATINEE AT 4-30
PRIZES FOR CHILDREN.
USUAL PERFORMANCE AT 6-30
NEW YEAR'S NIGHT
at the
10 P. M. GAIETY THEATRE 10 P. M.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT

WILL BE CELEBRATED
AT THIS THEATRE.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents
ANOTHER TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
THE
2ND EDITION 2ND PANTOMIME

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD

in 2 acts.
NEW SONGS
NEW CHORUSES
NEW BUSINESS.
to be preceded
By a Cinema Drama

3 MEN AND 1 WOMAN.

OPENING NIGHT

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THURSDAY, 4th January

3rd Indian Tour 3rd

THE GREAT

MALAGAS

THE CONTINENTAL
DASHING AND
WHIRLWIND
DANCERS
AND DUETISTS
HAVE JUST concluded
a successful World Tour with several weeks in Paris creating an absolute furore

HOUSES
NIGHTLY
AND
ere compelled to give
ExtraMatinees
commodate the vast crowd

HE GREAT
ALAGAS
ARE STAMPED
ZEAL OF SUCCESS!!
NG A
POSITIVE
FURORE
EVERYWHERE
and
Breaking all Records
big Business everywhere.
O-NIGHT 10 p.m.
ARDS THEATRE
SPECIAL
EW YEAR
EMA PERFORMANCE.

THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.
SANDHURST ROAD.

SATURDAY, 6th JAN. 1917.

PROTEA—Part IV

FROM FRIDAY 12th JAN. 1917

MYSTERY OF AL-SIN

A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
JUNAGADH.

1st: 2nd: 3rd & 4th February 1917.
Drawing 5th February 1917.

MONSTER LUCKY-BAG.
30,000 Tickets at Rupee One each.
57 Large and 2,500 Consolation Prizes.

			Rs.
1st Prize	.....	Motor Car.....	4,000
2nd Prize	.....	Victoria...(C. Spring).	1,000
3rd Prize	.....	Horse	400
4 to 8	5	Harmonium, each of Rs. 100	500
9 to 13	5	Free wheel Bicycles at Rs. 100	500
14 to 23	10	Gold Bangles and other real Gold Jewellery...	300
24 to 28	5	Gold Watches at Rs. 100	500
29 to 49		Silver Coffee Sets & other big Silver items not less than Rs. 20.....	600
50 to 54	5	Office Clocks at Rs. 25.	125
55		One Fire Proof Iron Safe.	75
56 & 57		Two Silver Photo frames at Rs. 25	50
2,500		Consolation Prizes	3,500
2,557			11,550

APPLY EARLY FOR TICKETS TO
K. P. ACHARYA,
SECRETARY,
LUCKY-BAG COMMITTEE, JUNAGADH.
(Sd.) JAMES SCOTT,
Chairman.
Lucky-Bag Committee, Junagadh.

NUMBER OF FIRMS

in every trading line, successfully represented.

Total EXEMPTION or partial ABATEMENT secured.

CURSONDAS & Co.,

F. L. A. A. etc., (London).

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

24, Elphinstone Circle.

Telephone No. 492.

AMUSEMENTS

Rex Beach's Greatest Story
"The Ne'er-Do-Well"
A Selig Drama DeLuxe

Heart Throbs and Thrills abound in this Spectacular Production Filmed in the Canal Zone—A Worthy Successor to *"The Spoilers"*
WILL BE SHOWN AT

WEST END CINEMA.

6-45—8-30—10.

Extra Matinee to-day at 5 p. m.

UNIVERSAL WONDER SERIAL
THE ADVENTURES OF
"Peg O' The Ring"
THE GREATEST FILM SHOW ON EARTH
That's What They All Say:
The Serial! The Serial! The Serial!
Universal! Extraordinary! Unique!

—"On the Stroke of Twelve"
EVERY night on the stroke of 12, a weird change would come over Peg. What was that fearful malady? Why did it affect her so? What caused that nerve-racking change? From a sweet, demure, charming girl, Peg was in some uncanny manner transported to the throes of a wild animal's temper. How was it finally solved? Who solved it? You can see it all and understand it all by seeing
The Adventures of
"Peg O'The Ring"
Featuring FRANCIS FORD, GRACE CUNARD,
and other Universal Stars
—that dramatic, absorbing, absolutely new and unique Universal circus serial photoplay that runs for 5 straight weeks affording 30 reels of fascinating serial photoplay, never yet shown on any screen. You'll see Francis Ford and Grace Cunard. See this serial unique, wonderful, extraordinary this week and every week at
Greatest Film Show on Earth
15 WEEKS 30 REELS
UNIVERSAL

3 Shows Nightly
COMMENCING 7—8-45 AND 10-30.
EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS
To-day, Saturday & Tomorrow, Sunday, At 3-30 & 5 P.M.
AND
On Monday, being The NEW YEAR DAY, At 5 P. M.

The New
ALHAMBRA CINEMA
New Sandhurst Road.
Prices of Admisson:
Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS
Booksellers & Publishers
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28	0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18	0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Dig. Civil 10 Vols	60	0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts. 3 Vols.	18	0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	1	0
Buckland's Indian Companys Act 1916.	12	0
Indian Companys Act by Rangachariar S. K. 1915	12	0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	12	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	10	0
Goure' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35	0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20	0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20	0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1915	18	0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	0	8
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10	0
Theobald's Law of Wills	20	4
Gale on Easements 1916	18	12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22	8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	32	0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915/16	0	0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7	6
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914.	12	0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11	0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6	0
Snell's Principles of Equity 1915	15	12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity 1914	15	12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading 1914	12	
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350	0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statutes...	18	12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	6	0
Kerr on Injunctions 1914	20	0
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12	0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes 1915	10	0
Mulla's Mohammaden Law	4	0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5	0
Chandhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	6	0

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM

S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works an repair to cameras &c., carefully executed

---

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3-12—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 30.

The weather almost cleared south of Burma where only one rainfall reported. The disturbance approaching North-West India is causing cloud along the frontier.

Forecast:—Local snowfall in Kashmir.

SIMLA, Dec. 31.

Conditions are more settled in north-west India and weather has been dry everywhere except at Cuddalore.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain on the Coromandal coast.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF RAINFALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 31.

The rainfall summary for the week ending December 28th, shows that hardly any rain fell outside the Bay Island and Burma. The rainfall of the week was more than 20 per cent. in excess in the Bay Island and Burma and was in defect by 20 per cent. or more over the rest of the country, with the exception of Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of year.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th Dec. 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.913 Inch
Temperature of Air	74.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.8 ,,
Dew Point	62.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.677 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.8 ,,
Minimum do. do.	68.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ESE,NW,NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	155 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	30	m	3	28	11	30	m	9	26	17 4
		e	37a	26	3			9	43a	18 6
Sun.	31	m	3	27	9	31	m	10	27	17 6
	Jan.		45a	25	8	Jan.		10	19a	20 0
Mon.	1	m	4	26	9	1	m	11	55	17 7
		e	9a	25	7			11	54a	21 3
Tues.	2	m	5	25	10	2		0	44a	17 7
		e	39a	25	10					
Wed.	3	m	6	25	1	3	m	1	30	21 9
		e	3a	26	6			1	49a	17 5
Thur	4	m	8	24	10	4	m	3	2	21 7
		e	55a	27	3			2	39a	17 2
Fri.	5	m	9	24	10	5	m	3	57	21 2
		e	38a	27	10			3	23a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 30	(Saturday)	,, 7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 31	(Sunday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 12m.
Jan 1	(Monday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 2	(Tuesday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 3	(Wednesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 14m.
,, 4	(Thursday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 14m.
,, 5	(Friday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec.	26th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.
First Quater	,,	31st.,	6h. 37.2m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan	8th.,	7h. 12.0m. ,,
Last Quarter	,,	16th.,	5h. 12.1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 30th December 1916 was 30.177 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th December, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature continues in defect; day temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly cloud ed in Sind and the south-eastern districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Night temperature has risen but is still in defect in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Rajkot and in north Gujarat but has risen and is now in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is now normal at night over the whole division but is still in defect during the day in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from Persia which is less marked to-day has not caused any precipitation of importance. Temperature is rising in north-west India and the central parts of the country.

A few showers may occur in east Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED
the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens.
and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, supho, amber, blue etc.
TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT, OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY, opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar.

(Registered.)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and Splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of a thousand flowers.

Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves give the delightful smell around you.

Facsimile ½ oz. bottle.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle .. .. Rs. 0 8
,, ,, Medium bottle.. .. ,, 0 12
,, ,, Large bottle .. .. ,, 2 0

Perfumed cards one anna each. V. P. Extr.
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully.
OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Jumma Musjid Market BOMBAY.

LAMPS & FANCY GOODS.

SHOW ROOM
SPECIALITIES.

New varieties of fancy Dinner and Tea sets, Glass and Enamel ware, Cutlery and Plated ware, and all kinds of Stoves, etc. are always in stock.

Particular attention will be paid to mofussil orders.
Send your orders as a tril to

CHINA AND LAMP-WARE
SHOW ROOM
239, Hornby Road,
Next to Messrs. Bessho & Co.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani mtdicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS Nervigor

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

ESTD. 1877.

RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

209, SHAIK MEMON St., BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—MUFFOHAIN.

GLUTEN BREAD AND GLUTEN PRODUCTS

for Invalids, Diabetics and Stout Persons,

Gluten Bread for sufferers from Diabetes. Boxes at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8. Rusks in packets, Re. 1-8.

Soup Paste (Gluten) assorted in packets, As. 12.

Gluten Biscuits Betic, per box Rs. 2-12.

Grissine (long sticks) of Gluten Bread, per box Rs. 3-12.

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM:

MONGINI BROTHERS,

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Major Drapkin & Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

NICOLAS SARONY & CO'S

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

THE "GREYS"

Every Officer smokes "Greys" but your other customers need not wait for their commission before beginning.

Push Greys—it pays; you will say: "Second to None as a good Seller". Your customers will say "Second to None as a Smoke."

Sarony's Virginia	No. 20	in tins of	50	Rs. 2	6
" "	No. 10	"	"	" 1	10
Greys	"	"	"	" 1	8
Laurel	"	"	"	" 1	6
Hyde Parke	"	"	"	" 1	4
Federal Gold Flake	"	"	"	" 1	2
Imperial Navy Cut	"	"	"	" 1	0

SOLE IMPORTERS

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Dec. 29th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	
Egyptian Visible Supply	Not received.
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	15000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	1,000
" Export	
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	38,000
" " Forwarded	1,400
" " Actual Export	200
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	
American Afloat	270,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	312,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Futures at New York March	17.27
" " May	17.52
Spot Cotton at New York	17.25
" New Orleans	17.25
Futures at New Orleans March	16.78
" " May	17.04

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 29th.

Consols 2½%	55
Rupee Paper 3½%	Nominal
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3%	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 29th

5½% 1920—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£90½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 29th.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.	Afloat Paid	82/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.	Afloat Sellers	67

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Boiler Dec.-Jan. Sellers.	90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nov.-Dec Sellers.	88/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers	102
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers	92

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£151½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£139
Copper Braziers	Nominal.
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter Nominal	45

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	13/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	13/6
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	13/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	15/3
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	15
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	26/1

Tone of Sugars:—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan. Buyers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	2/11½

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

The net profit of the Bank of India, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1916, including the sum of Rs. 30,291-7-1 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 7,51,639-7-10.

An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, which absorbed Rs. 1,75,000.

The Directors now propose:—

To pay a final dividend, for the half year ended 31st December, 1916, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of 50 lakhs, free from Income Tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,75,000.

To pay a bonus of eight annas per share, equal to one per cent. per annum, also free from Income Tax, which will amount to Rs. 50,000.

To place Rs. 3,00,000 to Reserve Fund, increasing that Fund to 10 lakhs.

To grant a special bonus of Rs. 25,000 to the Staff of the Bank: and to carry forward Rs. 26,639-7-10 to the next account.

This excellent result constitutes a record, and is particularly gratifying in view of the fact that the Bank of India, Limited, has just completed its tenth year of work.

The Shareholders and Constituents of the Bank will be pleased to see that the Reserve Fund has reached the substantial sum of 10 lakhs at the end of the Bank's tenth year, and will also be glad to learn that the Working Capital of the Bank is now over four crores, the deposits having increased by some 132 lakhs during the past year.

The audited Balance Sheet, which will be published shortly, will also disclose a very strong financial position, the cash in hand and with Bankers amounting to over 95 lakhs, whilst in addition the Bank's Investments in Government and other Securities amount to 24 lakhs.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The management of the above Theatre arranged for an excellent programme during the Christmas week, consisting of the film "Three man and a Woman"—a very realistic drama in two parts and the X'mas pantomime "Old Mother Hubbard—who went to the Cupboard." Everything that goes to make a successful pantomime was there and the performance on the whole was a great success. The second edition of the pantomime will be played to-night at 10 p.m.

Bombay theatre-goers will be glad to hear the famous Malagus, the well-known Spanish Dancers, open their season at the Palace of Varieties on Thursday the 4th instant.

THE NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

At the above popular cinema, the new management has spared no pains or cost in acquitting themselves to the satisfaction of the public by making many up-to-date additions and alterations in its general get-up and show. The chief enterprise of the management has been in the selection of the films and after presenting to the public many a well-known and popular series of sensational serials and Star Dramas, it has now been able with great expense and exertion to get one of the best serials of the time, the world-famed Universal Company's latest production, the "Adventures of the "Peg O' The Ring."

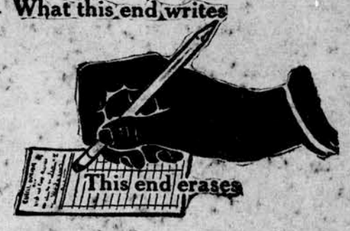
It is a circus serial depicting both the inner and outer sides of circus life, with the great part of the world renowned characters, Miss Grace Cunard and Francis Ford, otherwise known as "Lucille Love" and "Victor Hugo" who worked wonders in thrilling the audience in the past serials of the "Lucille Love" and the "Broken Coin." This serial of the "Peg O' The Ring," imparts all the experience of a circus which is quite a different one to what we see in India. It is not merely the caravans, the performing animals, the aarebats, the clowns, and the indispensable band, that are exhibited on the film, but this serial displays, in quite a different light, the inner and the working side of the circus. This is where the manager actually takes chief part in the immense organisation of his gigantic staff and the control of wild animals, so as to avoid unforeseen catastrophes and hitches.

The Universal Film Co.'s name is a sufficient guarantee of its success. Francis Ford, with his awe-inspiring features, and Grace Cunard, with her usual grace, are taking the chief parts of the hero and heroine.

MR. MERCHANT!

Look at the lead pencils used in your Stores. The worn erasers mean that mistakes have been made. Mistakes cost you money.

Please remember— What this end writes



Why not remove the opportunity to make mistakes and take temptation of all kinds away from your employees ?

A NATIONAL CASH REGISTER will do it for you.

More than 1,600,000 Merchants of the world are our satisfied users. Think what that means!

Investigate! It will pay you more than anything else you can do. The simplest way is to call and see our various CASH REGISTERS in actual operation.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

DALAL STREET, BOMBAY.

General Agent for India:—Mr. P. MUNCHERJI.

VINGO

Write to us for Prices etc.

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co

327, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

KEEP EXTENSIVE STOCK OF STEEPLE-CHASER BRAND FILES, SAWS, HIGH SPEED TWIST DRILLS, AND HIGH GRADE TOOL STEELS, ETC.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,

22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

K. WADIA, Diamond Mercha

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

GOOD at its work is the key to the success of the ANNAPURNA COOKER.

The cooking is done quite automatically and the fuel cost reduced 50

Agents: Indo-Foreign Perfumery Stores, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Apply for free descriptive pamphlet to

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

Near America-India Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 23r of Tir, 1286.
Hindu: 8t of Posh Sud, 1973.
Maho[illegible] 6th of Rubee-at-Awal, 1335.

CAL ENGAGEMENTS.

New Y's Dance G. I. P. Byculla Mechan Institute at 9-30 p.m., (S.T.).
Bombay ces: Third Extra Meeting.
Palace of ieties—Matinee, 4-30, usual performance 6-30, second edition of the Pantomime ed Mother Hubbard" 10 p.m.
Excelsior heatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in A Modern Eve" at 9-30.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be clo at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.
Mails closing of specially superscribed correspience for Singapore, China and Japan l be closed at the General Post Office 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

Excelsior heatre: Miss Ada Reeve and he Co., in Ita Comes to Stay" at 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior eatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., at p.m.
Empire ma: 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal C House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace arieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Tuesday, Saturday and Monday, 11 p.show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edward
New Adra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princestreet.
Olympia ema, Sandhurst Road.
West Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 1
New Adra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 e-30.

1ST BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orde the week ending January 6th, 1917:—

Wedne January 3rd.—Plain clothes parade at 5-30 p.m. Individual and patrol towards yearly efficiency. Cubs—Pl drill and games.

Saturd January 6th.—Full uniform parade (serial uniform) with staves, at 4 p.m. in at John Connon School Gate under Leaders. Leave granted only on writ application. Patrol Leaders will please n A.S.M. as to how many scouts will be nt.

Tests ts Balfour and King having satisfied examiner in Kim's Game are duly pa

Efficie On and from January 1st, Patrol will be awarded for patrol efficiency every parade, stated in orders.

Subscrs.—For January are now due and shou collected by Patrol Leaders.

ALFRED G. FOOX,

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squa Orders by Lieut-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding.

January 1.

Ridi[illegible]hool—iding School daily (except Wednesday and Saturday) at 7-15 a.m. possess mounts at 7-15 a.m.

Para te Detachment.—"C" and "D" Tr parade on Tuesday morning next, the January. Rendezvous Jackal Club Fla Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki Shirts, Swords and Bandoliers.

Squadr ade.—The Squadron will parade uesday morning next, the 3rd January, zvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.—Drill Order, Khaki Shirts, Rifles, and Bandoliers.

Enrol the following member having joined on the strength and posted to "B" dated 30th December, 1916, Trooper Sydney Chadwick.

Profici ses.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Offic be held early in January. Details notified later.

NOTICE.

There a series of Sunday morning Recon at Santa Cruz commencing from January 7th. Members who are able to hese parades are asked to dine

DO SH TO KNOW YOUR "FUTURE"

Stat time and date of birth of your age or note the time when you w letter, you will be given a full of your life for one year to com E RUPEE ONLY.

Mu[illegible]far Muhammad Khan, Deputy r, writes from Ahmedabad City, ne year life reading you sent me p be QUITE TRUE."

LINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
[illegible]AM, Vizagapatam District.

In Camp on Saturday nights, when a series of lectures will be given by Major H. J. Wallis (L.A.). Troop Leaders will kindly advise the Adjutant by Thursday, January [illegible] the probable numbers attending the first parade.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. [illegible] Cowell, C.I.E., Commanding.

January 1.

488. Parades.—No Battalion or Company parades will be held until January 7th.

489. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "G" Coy. during week ending January 13th and "C" Coy. during week ending January 20th.

490. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m. daily on and after January 3rd, except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

491. Musketry.—"B" Coy. is detailed for Musketry at Umar Kopar from Wednesday January 3rd to Sunday January 7th, both days inclusive.

492. Armoury.—On and after 2nd January the Armoury will be open as follows for issue and return of arms.

Daily except on Saturday evenings and Sundays from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

493. Meeting.—A meeting of Officers Commanding all Companies will be held at Head-Quarters on Tuesday, January 9th at 6-30 p.m.

494. Proficiency Examination.—A course of instruction for the Annual Proficiency Examination will be held in January and February. Intending Candidates should parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday January 9th, to obtain full information as to the course. Proficiency candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning) at 7-15 a.m. commencing Thursday January 11th, and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) commencing January 10th at 6-30 p.m. Pencils and Note books to be brought on all parades. Dress—Optional.

495. Leave.—In accordance with A. Q. M. General's No. 103/5/17. A dated 29th December 1916, Lieut. E. J. Bunbury is granted leave of absence out of India on Medical Certificate from March 1st 1917 to April 7th 1918.

C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Sat. 30,

1203 Camp of Exercise.—The battalion will parade at Headquarters on Saturday 13th January, 1917 at 8-30 a.m., and proceed to Camp at Ganeshkind. Dress:—Drill order.

ii. All kits must be at Headquarters by 8 a.m. on Saturday 13th January 1917. The following articles of Kit must be brought into Camp by each N. C. O. and Volunteer, Knife, Fork, Spoon, Tin mug. 2 Blankets Towel and soap and cleaning kit.

iii. Every man must have his name and Company Sewn on a label on his bedding. Officers Commanding companies will report verbally to the Adjutant that this has been done.

iv. Officers will bring into Camp Mess kit, Swords and Field glasses.

1204 Meeting.—There will be an Officers meeting at Headquarters on Friday 5th January 1917 at 7 a.m. All officers are requested to attend.

1205 Miniature range.—The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club during January 1917 for Gentlemens matches 19, 20 and 21 and Ladies 13 and 14 on Wednesday 3rd, Friday 5th, Tuesday 9th and Wednesday 31st at 7-30 a.m.

1206 Extract.—The following extract from Poona Brigade orders dated 29th December 1916, is republished for information:—"Discipline 1879. Complaints are being received that parties of men when walking out in close formation across the road blocking it to the danger of the public riding, and driving, and will walk themselves.

In future not more than four units and abreast and Officers Commanding thereof to." Depots will please see that [illegible]SEY, 2/Lieut.

(Sd.) A. R[illegible]oona, Vol. Rifles.
Adju[illegible]

HINDU AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

With the in[illegible]on of aiding useful public institutions above Society has undertaken to perform a drama "Sansar Darpan" taken to[illegible]5th and Monday 8th at Bhangwadi Princess Theatre, School and College students will act as actors in the drama. Plan [illegible] open at P. Tulsidas and Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FATAL JUMPING FROM A RUNNING TRAIN

Dr. W. Nanan,, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of a Hindu, name unknown It appeared from the evidence that the deceased jumped out of a fast train, which was running through the Churney Road station. He fell on to the platform, and was picked up and removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died shortly after admission. A ticket for Charni Road was found on his person. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

We beg to inform our patrons and cycling public that the p prices of Cycles received from England are as under a previous quotations are all cancelled. Please note that trices are also subject to fluctuation without notice.

B. S. A. Gent's Roadster.	Rs.	200	net cash.
B. S. A. Oil Bath 3 speed.	Rs.	240	do.
Enfield Diamond cycle.	Rs.	170	do.
Royal Enfield-Girder.	Rs.	205	do.
Royal West End Gent's Roadster.	Rs.	140	do.
Royal West End Oil bath 3 speed cycle.	Rs.	180	do.
Royal Chevalier.	Rs.	115	do.
Britannic cycle.	Rs.	100	do.

he prices of accessories are also much fluctuating, hence l assure our clients that all orders will be executed at the at ruling prices.

ELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

BOMBAY RACING SEA[illegible].

ENTRIES FOR FOURTH R[illegible] MEETING.

(To be run on Saturday, Janua[illegible] 1917.)
The following are the Entries which closed at 4 p.m., on Saturday, 30th[illegible]ember, 1916:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Dce 1½ Miles.

Mr. Heath's ch h Orloff, 5 yea
Mr. M. Goculdss' br m Prettyod Sort, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdss, b m Soulti aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b m Uted.
Mr. Hasting's b g Thunder, 4 rs.
Mr. A. Hope's b g Kim III, 4 rs.
Mr. D. Pallonee's b g Decorum years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b h thropist, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch m Pan Eclip 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b m Matess Mo 4 years.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distce 6 Furlongs.

Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's g Head, 5 years.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and F. b h Duet (late Double Thus years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b g Dollett
Mr. Pitt's b g Servian, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch m Haven of Rest ack
Mr. J. Stewart's ch m Chasti
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's rs. Boy. 5 years.
Mr. T. Petpel's b m Adelaide
Mr. R. R. S.'s b g Cyanite, years.
Mr. Kelso's b h Wise Thru
Mr. M. Goculdass' br m M
Mr. M. Goculdass' b g Sur
Mr. Frank's b m Mutchless
Mr. Frank's br m Bellice's b g
Messrs. Begmahomed and A's b m Airman, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaid Princess Zagha, 4 years. 1½ Miles.
THE LEWES PLATE.—sion, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's br g 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b g ty, 6 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch g 3 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b g gale, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br g h Villeroy,
H. H. Maharaja of G Nanjee's b g 5 years.
Messrs. Begmahomed la Khan's br m Airman, aged.
General Nawabzada Seigneurie, 6 years PLATE.—Distance
THE MARINE 1 Mile. h Malacca, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's h Burg, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's h a h Section, 13-3½,
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's bl a h Black Hussar, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Peacemaker, 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h East 4 years.
Messrs. Stevens and Heath's b a h Court, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Ajax, 5 years.
Mr. Heath and Gazi's b a h Advance, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Ebraj's g a h Kayid, 5 years.
Mr. R. R.'s b a h Majbur, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. Talib's ch a h Money Gold,
Mr. Ali aged.
Mr. Ali Talib's w a h White Silk, 6 years.
Messrs. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b h Royal Court, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch h Ruby Mine, 5 years.
A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Aurora, 5 years.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Mr. George's b a h Billetor, 14-0.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and A. Nanjee's g a h Four Aces, 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Prince Albert, 14-0.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Reformer, 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Legislator (late Karachi), 14-0.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Key Note, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h White Day, 13-1½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Natal, 13-3½.
Messrs. E. and H. Kadum's g a h Centurion, 14-0.
Messrs. E. and H. Kadum's g a h Good Win, 14-0.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Messrs. Valijee Moosajee and Sayeed Mahomed's ch a h Adil, 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Faisal, 14-0.
Mr. A. K. Haji Essa's g a h State Express, 14-0.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Nevada, 13-2½.
Mr. Joova Nasir's b a h Niger, 13-1½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Port Arthur, 13-3½.
Messrs. Haji Ahmed Haji Sulleman and Ebrahim Hazamy's g a h Paragon, 13-3½.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's ch a h Warrior, 13-2.
Messrs. Syed Rashid Abdul Wahab and Falah Khaderi's g a h Florida, 13-3½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Equator, 14-0.
Mr. Mahomed Jeweser's g a h Rayis, 13-3½.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's b a h Halcyon, 13-3.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Khalevi's g a h Sunlight, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Playhouse, 13-3.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Argonant, 13-2½.
Messrs. S. A. Aziz and Mahaboob Ali Karimbuxsh ch a h Iron Claw, 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Silver Bird, 13-2½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Silver Grey, 13-3.
Nawab Najafali Khan's ch a h Hakim, 13-3.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's g a h Aziz, 13-0½.
Mr. H. N. Mahomed's ch a h Zenobia, 13-2½.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's ch a h Italia, 13-1.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's ch a h Starling, 13-2½.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Remington, 13-3.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Mansal, 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Kaharaman, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Miss H. P. Petit's g a h Rosy Morn, 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust, 14-0.
Mr. J. Stewart's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a g Beethoven, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Crusader, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Naidi, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-3.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Aziz's ch a h Master Bill, 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Polish, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.

A consulate for Switzerland has been established at Colombo with Mr. Frei, Manager Volkart Bros. as its first Consul.

C[illegible]UTTA RACES.

THE MACPHERSON CUP KILTOI[illegible]

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

[illegible]ance was slightly larger than the previous. Except Talcum all [illegible]es won. Kiltoi in the big race the[illegible] smothered all opposition and of [illegible], indirectly proving his Viceroy form was [illegible] wrong. Symptoms [illegible] that a good pony she is by carrying burden of 10st. 3lbs. to victory in [illegible]e race.

Details:—

DISTRICT PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Goculdas' SWANKER, 9-6, Huxley ... 1
Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 8-2 (cd. 8-9), Bowley ... 2
Pallonji's PENNY PIE, 7-4 (cd. 7-9), Flynn ... 3
Also Ran:—Ironprufe 6-10 (cd. 6-12).

Betting:—2 to 1 on Swanker, fours Penny Pie, fives Vanity Box, twelves Ironprufe.

The Race:—To a good start Vanity Box led with Penny Pie second, then Swanker. Near the Zeerut opening Swanker shot through between them and challenging Vanity Box, won by ½ length, three lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 27 3/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 17. Places, Rs. 12 and Rs. 16.

THE LILIPUTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Goculdas' SYMPTOMS, 10-3, Huxley. 1
Khan Bahadur M. I. Hossain and H. H. General Obaidulla Khan's IMPERIALIST, 7-2, Vincent ... 2
Mr. Basheer Ali's MAUD, 6-7 (cd. 7-1), Lynch ... 3
Also Ran:—Yod 7-10 (cd. 7-11), Alice 7-5 (cd. 7-9).

Betting:—2 to 1 on Symptoms, fives Yod, sixes Imperialist, fifteens the rest.

The Race:—The start was wretched, Alice was left behind and Maud got a start of about hundred yards. Symptoms and Yod were level together behind Maud. The leader tired to nothing and was passed both by Symptoms and Imperialist, who finished in that order 1½ lengths separating 1st from 2nd and 2nd from 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 44 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 17. Places, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Mr. Kelso's SCREAMER, 9-4, Templeman. 1
Mr. Captain's SUGAR LOAF, 8-8, Ruiz ... 2
Mr. Gaistaun's SHINING WAY, 8-4, Wing ... 3
Also Ran:—Midsand 8-12, Double Chin 8-6, Picnic 8-2 (cd. 8-3), Fredie 7-7, Aquae Solis 7-7 (cd. 7-9), Marchog Gwyn 7-4 (cd. 7-7), Yonkes 7-0, Mahoney 6-12 (cd. 7-1).

Betting:—Twos Screamer, threes Double Chin, fours Sugar Loaf, eights Midsand, fifteens the rest.

The Race:—The start was a good one, horses striding out together. Midsand with Fredie set a good pace to Shining Way and Screamer, then Sugar Loaf with Double Chin last. From instance a good race ensued, Screamer winning by 1½ lengths from Sugar Loaf with Shining Way three lengths off.

Time:—2 mins. 35 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 29. Places, Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 45.

THE MACPHERSON CUP.—Distance 1 Mile 6 Furlongs.

H. H. General Obaidulla Khan's KILTOI, 9-5, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s MAGYAR, 9-2, Templeman, 2
Mr. Bartlett's SANTA [illegible] ... 3
(cd. 7-1), Lynch. Second Edition 7-5 (cd. 7-6), Ridge, Prey 8-2 (cd. 8-3), Aberdare 7-11 (cd. 8-0), Laveco 7-6, Esperance 7-3.

Betting:—3 to 2 Kiltoi, fives Magyar, eights Second Edition and Santa Barbara, twenties the rest.

The Race:—Second Edition, Santa Barbara and Laveco showed way to Magyar with Kiltoi and Knight's Key last. Opposite the stands Santa Barbara headed her field for a short while, only to pass by Kiltoi and Magyar, ½ length being between 1st and 2nd and a head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—3 mins. [illegible] secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 25. Places, Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19.

THE HOLLY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Goculdas' GIBBERISH, 9-6, Hunby. 1
Mr. Hartigan's SPOOFER, 8-12, Barrett. 2
Lieut.-Colonel Smith's BLUSTERER, 8-1 (cd. 8-3), Pratt ... 3
Also Ran:—Carpe Diem 8-5, Lady Betty 8-9, Castle Vite 8-6, Betty Birr 8-6, Sungrebe 7-7.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Gibberish, sixes Carpe Diem, sevens Betty Birr, twelves the rest.

The Race:—Sungrebe and Blusterer made a play in from Castle Vite and Carpe Diem with Gibberish a few lengths off. When Hunby however gave the latter his head he came away to win easily by a length, short head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 42 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 16. Places, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 26.

THE HOLLY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 8-0, Billett ... 1
Messrs. Donetil and Page's TARQUIN, 8-4, Flynn ... 2
Mr. Gahagan's NORTH, 8-0, Lynch ... 3
Also Ran:—Himella 7-13 (cd. 8-0), Staccato 9-0, Don't Be Late 8-12, Mile, Saltikoff 8-4, Bondicea 6-9 (cd. 6-12).

Betting:—Evens Staccato, threes Don't Be Late and North, twelves the rest.

The Race:—Bondicea led for a while, then Tarquin and Talcum appeared on the scene, the latter after a great finish won by a neck. North finished two lengths of third.

Time:—1 min. 42 4/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win. Rs. 163. Places, Rs. 38, Rs. 36 and Rs. 17.

THE INNOVATION HANDICAP.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's FRISETTE, 8-3, Wing ... 1
Mr. Goculdas' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 10-7, Huxley ... 2
Mr. Butler's NAREB, 8-13, Firth ... 3
Also Ran:—Regal Sally 8-11, Wallace Plaid 6-7 (cd. 7-1).

Betting:—Regal Sally, twenties Wallace Plaid

The Race:—It proved a great race, first Regal Sally led, then Nareb dispatching. He came up to distance to be in turn displaced by Gipsy's Advice, when Frisette swooped down on them and passing them won by 1½ lengths, 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min 15 4/5 secs.
Totes Paids—Win, Rs. 42. Places, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18.

[It will be seen from the above that not only was there something radically wrong with the running of Kiltoi in the Viceroy's Cup, but that such was generally realised by those who were on the spot. This is evident from the fact that, although Kiltoi was not placed in the first three in that race, he started once more under hot favouritism, six to four to wit, for yesterday's Macpherson Cup, a handicap event in which 4 lbs. was all the allowance he got for his previous disappointing showing!

It will be interesting to see what the fuller reports have to say, but it may be mentioned here that it was with some surprise that one noticed in one of the accounts that have reached this side, how Kiltoi was obliged to make his own running in the former event. If it is really so, there is every likelihood that this is what really beat him on that occasion.]

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

By which Asthmatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if it is from birth or is inherited as ancestral, are radically cured, is distributed gratis to Asthmatic patients in Benares daily.

Out-door patients have to pay Rs. 3/4 for one week's doses of the Specific and for four weeks' Rs. 10/8 with postage and packing, etc. Full amount will be refunded if after finishing the treatment any Asthma fit appears in their lives.

The specific is to be taken for twelve weeks only.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from THE VERY FIRST DAY of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the Specific at their home.

Opium is strictly prohibited.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—

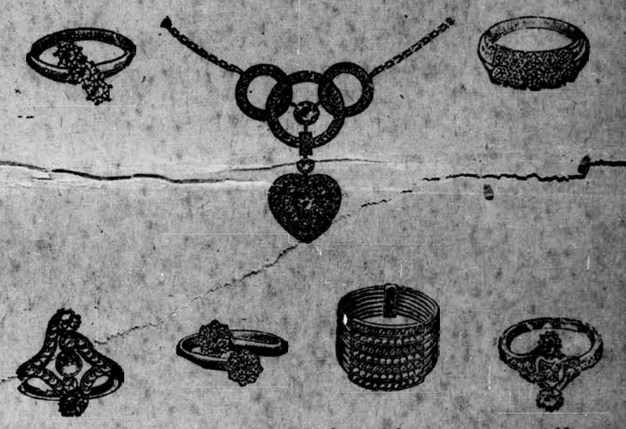
K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Near Post Office Shivala, Benares City, U. P., India.

NOTE.—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A Proven Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who, having used them, recommend them, besides themselves etc. As all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FESTIVE SEASON



Then why lose time? Come early and inspect our magnificent STOCK OF NOVELTIES and a variety of DAINTY FANCY ARTICLES.

Tarachand Pursram,
—THE PREMIER JEWELLER OF INDIA—
63, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A NEW ERA IN AYURVEDIC MEDICINE.

KALPATARU

THE BIGGEST AND MOST RELIABLE AYURVEDIC HOUSE IN INDIA.

PRICES MODERATE.
QUALITY INCOMPARABLE.
SPECIALITY PROMPTNESS.

Manufacturing all genuine Shastric Medicines, Oils, Ghritas, etc.
BOTH FOR
PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.
Under the Direct Supervision of the founder
AHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN
SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.,
Ex-President, All-India Ayurvedic Conference,
Author of "Pratyaksha Shariram"—Text-book of Human Anatomy in Sanskrit, etc., etc.
Write at once for our Prospectus with "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries."
Telegrams:—"KALPATARU."] ADVICE—FREE TO CHRONIC SUFFERERS. [Telephone: 3043.

THE NINTH ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE

HON. MR. JINNAH'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

HINDU-MOSLEM ENTENTE.

SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION.

INDIA FOR INDIANS.

MOSLEMS AND THE WORLD WAR.

DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 30.

An unusually large attendance of delegates and members from all parts of the country marked the opening day of the ninth sessions of the All-India Moslem League which commenced its business this afternoon at Baradari, Kaiser Bagh. The Congress leaders reciprocated the honour done to them by the Moslem Leaguers at their meetings, by attending in large numbers and were accorded most cordial greetings. There was also a large attendance of other non-Moslem ladies and gentlemen. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings which commenced with a recital from the Koran.

SPEECH BY CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Syed Nabiullah, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address welcoming the delegates, said:—

Lucknow was once famous for its hospitality. Times have, however, changed, and what was once a power and a joy in its social life, remains as a mere pious aspiration. If our distinguished guests find anything lacking in our efforts to make their stay among us comfortable and pleasant, I would beg of them to overlook our undoubted shortcomings and take the will for the deed. Of one thing, however, I wish to speak with frank assurance. Lucknow has been disinherited of many of its priceless gifts, but it still retains its glowry of good manners. Happen what may, it would never permit that unspeakable outrage on its sense of hospitality, which a few hooligans organised last year at the instigation of the enemies of Islam in Bombay. How and why that outrage came to be perpetrated and what were its instruments are now matters of common knowledge. Need I say, that the whole of Moslem India was filled with deep indignation at that shameful incident. Its only result was to increase still further the determination of the Musalmans to tread the path of duty fearlessly and with unfaltering steps, undeterred and uninfluenced by the intrigues of reactionary cliques and vested interests or the vulgar escapades of their hirelings.

Now, with this broadening of the intellectual horizon of India's responsible rulers and with the goal clearly set before our eyes, it now rests with the Indian people themselves to take heart of grace, close their ranks and shrink from no effort and sacrifice that may be needed to bring the coveted prize within their grasp. Gentlemen, with all the sympathy and good will that may come to us from quarters where a short time ago we used to meet with indifference and cold reserve, the path that lies before us is neither easy nor smooth. The temper of the "man on the spot" in India is yet an incalculable factor in the situation. And you are well aware how formidable "the man on the spot" is and what tremendous weapons he can employ, if it is his whim and pleasure, to thwart the will of the people. Then, there are other forces, representing interests of alien origin and frequently hostile to the needs of Indian nationalism, which we have to take into full account. These forces are controlled by a section of the Anglo-Indian Press, and all of us know how easily they can be set in motion against the forces of Indian progress. These and a host of other difficulties we have to overcome, and you can well imagine what patience, cool-headedness, clear thinking, organisation of will and effort and, above all, that sustained inspiration for public service which patriotism and unity alone can give, are needed if these difficulties are to be effectually removed from our path. India has much to do and much to learn, in all conscience, before it attains to its ideal of a self-governing nation. But unity and patriotism are the sovereign remedies for the ills that afflict our body politic at this critical period of our history.

The All-India Moslem League stands today for two principal objects, namely, for the safeguarding of the political position of Musalmans and for co-operation with the other communities for the attainment of self-Government or Home Rule. The realisation of the first object is, as all fair-minded persons would be ready to admit, an essential condition of the success of the second. It would be idle to talk of co-operation if the Musalmans did not feel a complete sense of security as regards their communal future. The word "minority" and the all political developments tending towards democratic form of State organisation, a minority must have certain definite, statutory safeguards. The Moslem demand for such safeguards is, therefore, natural and legitimate and the "majority," which in any case holds the balance of power, cannot oppose this demand without laying itself open to the charge of selfishness and political insincerity. Let our Hindu brethren remember that an adequate and effective separate representation of Musalmans in the self-governing institutions of the country can in no case deprive them of the decisive power of the majority. When such power is guaranteed to them by their number, I fail to see why some of their communal enthusiasts should deny to the Musalmans the right to secure the basis of their political existence. Opposition of this character breeds distrust and the good faith of those who justify such opposition on the overworked pleas of "unity" and "nationalism" come to be questioned by the Moslem rank and file.

I cannot, however, close without referring to the administration of the Press Act and the Defence of India Act and the grave feelings of anxiety and alarm to which they have given rise. I need not argue at length to demonstrate the lawless character of the Press Act, or set forth the nature of the circumstances under which it was forged. It is enough to remember that it has proved to be a singularly harsh and drastic measure. The highest tribunals in the land have shown its provisions to be of a nature that have reduced the freedom of the Press to a farce. It confers arbitrary and absolute powers on the executive and public opinion can be expressed only on sufferance. Many of the most influential and independent Moslem newspapers like the "Comrade" and the "Hamdard" have succumbed to the operations of this Act. Free and independent journalism in the country has become a most hazardous and risky undertaking. The whole of educated India has been demanding with one voice its removal from the statute book, and the sooner it is done the better it would be for the peace and contentment of the country.

The Defence India of India Act is an emergency measure which confers extraordinary and exceptional powers on local Governments with the object of preserving public safety during the period of the war. No Indian public man has ever questioned the right and the duty of the State to arm itself with exceptional we weapons in a crisis like the one through which the Empire is passing. However, the administration of this measure, which was primarily intended to deal with the enemies of the State, has become a matter of growing concern to the public. The Defence of India Rules have been used with alarming frequency throughout India and some of the most distinguished and popular Moslem dealers like Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Sankat Ali have been deprived of their liberty and interned. No definite charges have been brought against them, there has been no public trial for any known offence under the law, and they have been given no opportunity to explain the grounds on which the order for the[illegible] have been based. It is, [illegible]rnment may of the people if they re[illegible]re, no fault men as innocent victims o[illegible]ese gentle- understanding or suspicion cruel mis-

PRESIDENTIAL A[illegible]ESS.

Mr. Mahomed [illegible] Jinnah th[illegible] chair amidst deafening cheers the vered the following address:—leli-

Ladies and Gentlemen,—No ventional words are needed on mon express my deep thanks for to privilege you have conferred on t selecting me as President of the Annual Sessions of the All-India League. The honour is the highest gift of the Moslem community, to those alone may aspire, who have freely of their thought and time to service of the communal cause. I am sensible of now little I have done to deser such distinction, nor could I have presumption to desire it with such a sense of my own unworthiness. choice, however, has come to me in nature of a mandate from my community and in such cases individual considerations cannot and must not stand in the way of the Larger Will. I accept the great and heavy responsibilities of the position only in the belief that I can unreservedly count on your sympathy, zeal and ready co-operation in the great task that lies before us.

As President of the Bombay Presidency Provincial Conference, which was held at Ahmedabad only a few weeks ago, I have had to make a pronouncement; but at the time I accepted the honour of presiding over the Conference, I did not know that I should have this unique honour and responsibility of expressing my views as your President again within so short a and mo[illegible]ant of mankind have lived and w[illegible] and suffered in all ages and all clim[illegible]now moving India out of its depths. [illegible] whole countr[illegible] is awakening to the [illegible] its destiny and is scanning the new[illegible]rizons with [illegible]ger hope. A new spirit earnestness [illegible]onfidence and resolution abroad in the land. In all directions visible the strings of a new life. The[illegible]saimans of India would be false to [illegible]selves and th traditions of their pa[illegible]ad they not [illegible]hared to the full the [illegible] hope that is moving India's patriotic [illegible] to-day, or ha[illegible] they failed to respond the call of [illegible]eir country. Their gaz[illegible]ke that of thei[illegible] Hindu fellow-countrym[illegible]'s fixed on the future.

But, gentlemen of the All-India Moslem League, remember that the gaze of your community and of the whole country is at this mome[illegible] fixed on you. The decisions that you [illegible]ay take in this historic Hall, and at thi[illegible]storic Sessions of the League, go for[illegible] with all the force and weight it can le[illegible]timately be claimed by the clean leade[illegible]rs and representatives of 70 Millions of Indian Musalmans. On the[illegible] those decisions will depend in a measure the fate of India's future[illegible]'s unity and of our common ideals [illegible]rations for constitutional freedom. [illegible]ment for decision has arrived. [illegible]natives are clear and unmistak- [illegible] choice lies in our hands.

THE WAR.

The[illegible] historian, while chronicling the[illegible] times[illegible]s and convulsions of these of ev[illegible]t fail to note the conjunction that [illegible]boundless influence and scope largely [illegible] the fortunes of India so [illegible]effort of [illegible] on the united will and [illegible]ave of [illegible]generation. These events, shaking [illegible]llowed from the world-plunged in[illegible]o which Europe was period has [illegible] 1914. What this dark [illegible]in accumulated agony,

THE HON. MR. M. A. JI[illegible]

President of the Ninth All-India Mostem Le[illegible]gue.

time. Much of the ground was covered by me in that speech of mine. I do not now wish to repeat what I said then, nor do I wish to deal with many great and burning questions and problems that affect India in its international administration. They will, no doubt, be placed before you in the form of resolutions which will be submitted by the speakers in charge of them for your deliberation and consideration. At the present moment, the attention of the country at large is entirely concentrated and solely rivetted on the War and what will happen after the War. I have, therefore, decided mainly to deal with the situation in my Presidential address on those lines, and I will endeavour to place before you my humble views for your consideration, at the same time hoping and trusting that my feeble voice may reach those who hold the detinies of India in their hands.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

In this great Annual Meeting of representative Musalmans from all parts of India, who have come to deliberate and take counsel together on the large and important issues that govern our destiny in this land, it will not be out of place to take a wide survey of the conditions in which our lot is cast. This is primarily the time for annual stock-taking, for testing our position in the light of the experience of the past year, for an intelligent preparation of ways and means for meeting the demands of the future and above all, for refreshing, so to speak, the ideals that feed the springs of our faith, hope and endeavour. This I take to be the fundamental object for which the annual Sessions of political bodies like the All-India Moslem League are held. The circumstances, however, in which we meet to day, are exceptional and mark a new epoch in the history of our country. All that is great and inspiring in the common affairs of men, for which the noblest suffering, destruction and loss to mankind, is beyond any standard of computation known to history. With the unfolding of this appalling tragedy have emerged into light, stark, elemental forces of savagery that lay behind a bright and glittering mask of "Kultur," which threaten to sweep away the very foundations of civilised life and society. The issues which are in death grips on the battle-fields of three continents and go to the roots of the principles on which the fabric of modern civilisation, has been reared by the energy and toils of countless generations. Freedom justice, right and public law are pitted against despotism, aggression, anarchy and brute force and the result of this deadly combat will decide the future of mankind—weather the end will come with a stricken and shattered world, lying bleeding and helpless under the iron heel of the tyrant, with the whole of humanity stripped bare of its hope and faith and reduced to bondage, or whether the indeous nightmare will pass away and the world, redeemed by the blood of the heroic defenders of civilisation and freedom, regain its heritage of peace and enter a period of vaster and more glorious synthesis and reconstruction.

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

These are tremendous issues and the blood of every Indian with his usual gift of quick moral perception is stirred by the feeling that he is a citizen of an empire which has staked its all in a supreme endeavour to vindicate the cause of freedom and of right. What India has given in this fellowship of service and sacrifice has been a free and spontaneous tribute to the ideals of the great British nation, as well as a necessary contribution to the strength of the fighting forces of civilisation which are so valiantly rolling back the tides of scientifically organised barbarism. In this willing service of the people of India, there has been no distinction of class or creed. It has come from every part of the land and from every community with equal readiness and devotion. In this service there has been no cold calculating instinct at work. It has sprung from a clear, compelling sense of duty and moral sympathy and not from any commercial desire to make a safe political investment. India's loyalty to the empire has set no price on itself.

RECONSTRUCTION.

After such colossal upheavals as this War, the world can not quietly slip back into its old grooves of life and thought. Much of what the existing generations have known in social and political arrangements is visibly passing away under a deluge of blood and fire. The thick crust of materialism and pampered ease, the inertia of habit, the cramping weight of convention and of institutions that have outlived their use, have fallen off from the lives of the great Western democracies under the stress of this great struggle for their existence. They have been thrown back on themselves. In the hot furnace of elemental passions, the trifles are being burnt to ashes, the gold is being made pure of dross, and when the terrible ordeal has passed, the liberated soul will feel almost primeval ease and power to plan, to build and to create afresh ampler and freer conditions of life for the future. The range of choice would be unlimited and the need for bold constructive efforts in various directions vital and urgent. Europe after the War will call for a statesmanship of a new order to undertake the gigantic tasks of peace. The greatest victory for freedom will have to be conserved. Free nations will have to learn to live freely and intensely. Freedom itself will have to be organised, its bounds made vaster and its powers of self-preservation strengthened and increased.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

These tasks have peculiar urgency and significance in the case of the vast and various communities comprising the British Empire. And among the complex series of problems relating to the Imperial reconstruction awaiting British statesmanship, none is of more anxious moment than the problem of reconstruction in India. I need not set about to discuss in detail the Indian problem in all its bearings. It has been discussed threadbare by all manner of men from every conceivable angle of vision. However, there are two cardinal facts about the Indian situation which practical statesmanship will have to take into account while addressing itself to the study of the problem and its adequate solution. There is, first, the great fact of the British Rule in India with its Western character and standards of administration, which, while retaining absolute power of initiative, direction and decision, has maintained for many decades unbroken peace and order in the land, administered even-handed justice, brought the Indian mind through a widespread system of Western Education, into contact with the thought and ideals of the West and thus led to the birth of great and living movement for the intellectual and moral regeneration of the ex[illegible] Secondly, there is the fact of the [illegible] of a powerful unifying process Western [illegible]ital and interesting result of creating out[illegible]ion in the country which is and creed a [illegible]he diverse mass of race unity of thoug[illegible]dia fast growing to [illegible]sponsive to new [illegible]rpose and outlook, patriotism and nationa[illegible]s of territorial new energy and aspirat[illegible] stirring with daily more purposeful [illegible] and becoming recover its birth-right to direc[illegible] its own affairs and govern itself. To [illegible] it briefly, we have a powerful and effic[illegible] bureaucracy of British officers responsibl[illegible] only to the British Parliament governing, with methods known as benevolent despotism, a people that have grown fully conscious of their destiny and are peacefully struggling for political freedom. This is the Indian problem in a nutshell. The task of British statesmanship is to find a prompt, peaceful, and enduring solution of this problem.

If it were possible to isolate the tangled group of social and political phenomena and subject it to a thorough investigation by reason unalloyed by sentiment, it would be infinitely easier to find a safe and sure path for Indian political development and advance. But as you know, pure unalloyed reason is not the chief motive power in human things. In the affairs of our common secular existence, we have to deal not with angels, but with men with passions, prejudices, personal idiosyncracies innumerable cross-currents of motive, of desire, hope, fear and hate. The Indian problem has all such formidable complications in its texture. We have, for instance, the large and trained body of English officials who carry on the administration of the country and exercise power over the well-being and happiness of the teeming millions of this land. They are most of them hard-working, efficient and conscientious public servants, and yet they are beset by the prejudices and limitations that mark them as a class apart. They are naturally conservative, have a rooted horror of bold administrative changes or constitutional experiments, are reluctant to part with power or associate Indians freely in the government of the country. Their main concern appears to be to work the machine smoothly content to go through their common round from day to day, and they feel bored and worried and upset by the loud, confident and unsettling accents of New India. All this is eminently human; but it also means an enormous aggravation of the difficulties in the path of final settlement. It means in actual experience the growth of a tremendous class-interest, the interest of the governing class as distinct from, if not wholly opposed to the interest of the governed. It is, in fact, the existence of this vast, powerful and by no means silent "interest" that explains the origin and wide currency of certain shallow, bastard and desperate political maxims, which are flung into the face of Indian patriots at the least provocation. They are familiar enough to students of Indian affairs. As a sample may take the following:—

(1) Democratic institutions cannot thrive in the environment[illegible] East. Why? Were democratic [illegible]ions unknown to the Hindus and [illegible]medans in the past? What was the[illegible] village Panchayet? What are the hist[illegible] the traditions, the literature and [illegible]ecepts of Islam. There are no people the w[illegible]rld who are more democratic [illegible] in their religion than the Musalmans.

(2) The only form of Governmt suitable for India is autocracy, tempd by English (European) efficiency [illegible] character. All nations have had to go through the experience of despotic [illegible] autocratic government at one time or [illegible]ther in the history of the world. Russia [illegible] liberated to a certain extent only a [illegible]years ago, France and England had to st[illegible]gle before they conquered the autocracy. Is India to remain under the heel of [illegible]ovel form of autocracy [illegible] the sh[illegible]pe of [illegible]reaucracy for all time to come, when Ja[illegible] and even China have set up constitutional Governments on the democratic lin[illegible] of Great Britain and America?

(3) (a) The interest[illegible] of t[illegible] educated classes are opposed to the In[illegible] masses and

(b) The former would oppr[illegible]he latter if the strong protecting [illegible] of the British official were withdraw[illegible].

This astonishing propositi[illegible]eats all reason and sense. It is [illegible]sued that we who are the very kith and [illegible] of the [illegible]asses, most of us springing [illegible]om the middle classes are likely to [illegible]ess the people if more power is confer[illegible] that the masses require protection at[illegible]hands of the English Officials, betwee[illegible]om and the people there is nothing common, and, that our interests are [illegible]sed to those of the masses—in whi[illegible]spect, it is never pointed out, and t[illegible] therefore the monopoly of the adminis[illegible]e control should continue in the [illegible]s of non-Indian officials. This insi[illegible] suggestion, which is so flippantly [illegible]de, is intended to secure the longe[illegible]sible lease for the bureaucracy and [illegible]njoy their monopoly. But it can neith[illegible]and the light of facts nor the analys[illegible] truth. One has only to look at the records of the Congress for more tha[illegible]uarter of century and of the All-I[illegible] Moslem League to dismiss this [illegible]picion. The educated peop[illegible] of this [illegible]country have shown greater anxiety and [illegible]licit[illegible]for the welfare and advancemen[illegible] of t[illegible] masses than for any other questi[illegible]ing the last quarter of a centu[illegible].

(4) Indians are unfit [illegible] o go themselves. With this last questi[illegible] propose to deal later in my spee[illegible].

These are a few of the[illegible]se[illegible]nd silly generalities in which the[illegible]lvo[illegible] of the existing [illegible]mbers of India[illegible] [illegible] dulge freely and provocati[illegible]hen the least menace arises to the [illegible]ty of the bureaucratic authority and[illegible].

INTERNAL SITU[illegible].

Again, if we turn to th[illegible]al situation in India, we meet a set of social, ethnological and[illegible]ral conditions unparalleled in reco[illegible]story. We have a vast continent in[illegible] by 315 millions of people sprung various racial stocks, inheriting [illegible] cultures and professing a va[illegible]f religious creeds. This stu[illegible] human group, thrown to[illegible] under one physical and politica[illegible]ment, is still in various stages of [illegible]tual and moral growth. All this [illegible] a great diversity of outlook, pur[illegible]d endeavour. Every Indian natio[illegible] who has given close and anxious [illegible] to the problem of nation buildin[illegible]ia, fully realises the magnitude of [illegible]. He i[illegible] not afraid of admitting fr[illegible]at difficulties exist in his path. [illegible]ifficulties have no terro[illegible]s for him. T[illegible] already vanishing [illegible]fore the forces [illegible]re developing in [illegible]he New Spirit.

INDIA FOR THE I[illegible]S.

Well, these are the b[illegible]ects of Indi[illegible] problem and they w[illegible] you a fairly general idea of the [illegible]s that stand in the way of a ful[illegible] speedy realisation of the ideals of [illegible]atriots. We have a powerfully org[illegible]ody of conservative "interest" on [illegible] hand, and a lack of complete orga[illegible] of the national will and intelligence [illegible] other. There is, however, one fun[illegible] fact, that stands out clear and [illegible]akable, which no sophistry of argu[illegible]nd no pseudo-scientific theories abou[illegible] and race can disguise. Amid [illegible]sh of warring interests and the n[illegible] foolish catchwords, no cool-headed st[illegible] Indian affairs can lose sight [illegible] great obvious truism that *India is first and the last resort for the[illegible]*. Be the time near or distant, the people are bound to attain to their[illegible]nature as a self-governing nation. [illegible] in the world can rob them of [illegible]stiny and thwart the purposes of[illegible]ence. British statemanship has not [illegible]ank-rupt or utterly bereft of its fac[illegible] clear political perception; and it [illegible] before, [illegible] and to recognise that the wo[illegible] the law of national development [illegible]ndia, which came to birth with the [illegible] Rule itself, and is daily gathering[illegible]ntum under the pressure of the wo[illegible]s of freedom and progress, must [illegible] or later, produce a change in th[illegible]ples and methods of Indian governm[illegible]t is inevitable. Then why fight ag[illegible] it, why ignore it, why should not [illegible]here be honest, straightforward effor[illegible] clear the way of doubts, suspicions an[illegible]less antagonisms to that glorious [illegible]ma-tion. Leaving aside hair-brain[illegible]idle of the tribe of scientific peddler[illegible]ove to sit in judgment on the East [illegible]e—political philosophy, no man with[illegible]east pretensions to commonsense, can [illegible] to maintain that the Indian hum[illegible] is stamped with a ruthless psychol[illegible]nd cramped for ever within the pri[illegible] its skull. If the Indians are not th[illegible]hs of nature, if they are not out of [illegible]ale

(Continued on page 7.)

THE NINTH ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 6.)

or operation of the laws that govern mankind elsewhere, if their minds can grow in knowledge and power and can think and plan and organise together for common needs of the present and for common hopes of the future, then the only future for them is self-GGovernment, *i.e.*, the attainment of the power to apply through properly organised channels, the common national will and intelligence to the needs and tasks of the national existence. The cant of unfitness must die. The laws of nature and the doctrines of common humanity are not different in the East.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

It is a great relief to think that some of the responsible British statesmen have definitely pronounced in recent years that India's ambition to attain self-Government is neither a catastrophe nor a sin. Indeed that great and sympathetic Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, whose memory will always be cherished with affection by the people of this country, for the first time recognised the legitimacy of that vital Indian aspiration. Other indications have not been wanting of late, which go to show that our national dream and purpose is gaining the stamp of even official approval. There is, however, a world of difference between a theoretical approval of an ideal and its practical application. The supreme duty of the men that lead the forces of Indian progress is to insist that India's Rulers should definitely set the ideal before them as the ultimate goal to be attained within reasonable time and should accelerate the pace accordingly. All our difficulties now arise from the steady reluctance on the part of Indian officialdom to keep this end definitely in view and move faster. Mere sympathy divorced from resolute and active progressive policy can hardly ameliorate the situation. Honeyed words alone cannot suffice. We may congratulate each other about a changed "angle of vision" and yet remain where we are till doomsday. The time for definite decision and a bold move forward has arrived. The vital questions to-day is:—Is India fit to be free and to what extent? There can be no shelving of the issue at this juncture. It must be settled one way or the other. If she is not to fit to-day, she has got to be made fit for self-Government. This I maintain is no less a duty and responsibility of the Government than the people themselves.

TEST OF FITNESS.

Is India fit for freedom? We, who are present here to-day know full well that from the Indian standpoint there can be but one answer. Our critics would probably challenge our conviction. Our only reply to them would be to go forward and put the matter to the proof. After all, what is the test of fitness? If we turn to history, we find that in the past, only those people have been declared to have been fit for freedom who fought for it and attained it. We are living in different times. Peace has its victory. We are fighting and can only fight constitutional battles. This peaceful struggle is not and will not be wanting in the quality of vigour and sacrifice: and we are determined to convince the British Empire that we are fit for the place of a partner within the Empire, and nothing less will satisfy India.

MOVEMENT FOR UNITY.

But apart from the numerous other considerations that have repeatedly been urged in support of the claims of India, to responsible and representative form of Government, the one that has grown to be of infinitely larger weight and urgency is the living and vigorous spirit of patriotism and national self-consciousness which is chafing under irksone restraints and is seeking wider and legitimate outlets for service and self-expression. The strength and volume of this spirit, this pent-up altruistic feeling and energy of youth, can be easily realised those who have their finger on the pulse of the country. The most significant and hopeful aspect of this spirit is that it ha taken its rise from a new-born movement in the direction of national unity which has brought Hindus Musalmans together in loving and brotherly service for the common cause. Bombay had the good fotune to see the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League meet ir the first time in the same city last December. These simultaneous Sessions were brought about with no little labour, anxiet and trouble. I do not wish to go into last controversy, but I venture to say tha the Sessions of the All-India Moslem hague at Bombay will go down to posterit in the history of the League. The so-cad opponents of ours, although for the tne being, they caused the utmost anxiety and individual risks—which, after all, do ot count in a national movement have, cannot help saying, rendered the greatest service to our cause. Their unjust attitude served only to stiffen the back of the community. The League rose Phoenixlike, streger, more solidified and determined in i ideals and aspirations and put the stamp of its firm resolution in carrying out ts programme, and to-day your historic city of Lucknow, the centre of Musalma culture and intellect, where three year ago the All-India Moslem League laid own our cherished ideal of having self-gornment under the aegis of the British Own, is witnessing the simultaneous Sesons of the Indian National Congress and he All-India Moslem League once more. Indeed, the person who fails to read in he Hindu-Moslem, appproachment withii the last few years the first great sin of the birth of united India, has little knowledge of the political conditions of afew years ago and has no business to talk of India's future.

IDEALS OF TH LEAGUE.

I need hardly say tat the Hindu-Mosiem question had hiherto lain as a colossal riddle athwart to numerous unifying forces that make or the evolution of a common Indian Nationality. The new temper that we witess to-day is the measure of the change that has happily come over Hindu-Mosler relation. What this change really signim can only be judged by a reference to the state of things that obtained only a few years ago, when mutual distrust and suspicion were rampant and communal bigots on either side ruled to roost. Everyone of us can easily recall the frame of Moslem mind and feeling in which the All-India Moslem League was founded at Dacca. To put it frankly, the All-India Moslem League came into existence as an organisation with the main object of safeguarding Moslem interests. Musalmans as a community, had till then abstained from all manner of political agitation and they were naturally moved by the loud and insistent demand for constitutional and administrative reforms which Hindu Politicians were pressing on the Indian Government. They felt—and rightly— the need of organising themselves for political action, lest the impending changes initialled by a liberal Secretary of State should swamp them altogether as a community. This was perhaps the only course open to a community proud of the traditions of its past, yet weak in numbers and lacking the strength that organised political activity alone can give. The main principple on which the first All-India Moslem political organisation was based, was the retention of Moslem communal individuality strong and unimpaired in any constitutional readjustment that might be made in India in the course of its political evolution. The creed has grown and broadened with the growth of political life and thought in the community. In its general outlook and ideal as regards the future, the All-India Moslem League stands abreast of the Indian National Congress and is ready to participate in any patrotic efforts for the advancement of the country as a whole. In fafct, this readiness of the educated Moslems, only about a decade after they first entered the fie'd of politics, to work shoulder to shoulder with the other Indian communities for the common good of all, is to my mind the strongest proof of the value and need of the separate Moslem political organisation at present. I have been a staunch Congressman throughout my public life and have been no lover of sectarian cries, but it appears to me that the reproach of "Separatism" sometimes levelled at Musalmans, is singularly inapt and wide of the mark, when I see this great communal organisation rapidly growing into a powerful factor for the birth of United India. A minority must, above everything else, have a complete sense of security before its broader political sou be evoked for co-operation and united endeavour in the National tasks. To the Musalmans of India the security can only come through adequate and effective safeguards as regards their political existence as a community. Whatever my individual opinion may be, I am here to interpret and express the sense of the overwhelming body of Moslem opinion of which the All-India Moslem League is the political organ.

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS.

It is a matter of infinite gratification to me as well as to all patriotic Musalmans that the Moslem communal position in this matter has been recognised and met in an ungrudging spirit by the leaders of the great Hindu community. This was so amply demonstrated by the happy and unanimous decision that was arrived at by the Committees of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League that met at Calcutta only last November. A few irreconcilable spirits in either camp may still exist here and there, but the atmosphere has on the whole been rid of the menace of sectarian thunder and the prospects of the future are brightened with a promise that gladdens the hearts of India's devoted sons. Just as I have no sympathy with a member of my community who even with an assured communal existence would not extend the hand of fellowship to his Hindu brother, so I cannot appreciate the attitude of the Hindu patriot who would insist on his pound of flesh, though in this struggle, the entire future of the country for the sake of a small gain to one side or the other, may be marred for ever. As an instance, I would like to point out the recent unfortunate controversy that was raised in these Provinces over the passing of the Municipal Act. But surely, we are not wanting in political wisdom and sagacity. Let us remember, whether Hindus or Musalmans, that New India wants a wholly different type of public worker, or more generous spirit and ampler mould, free from the egoism of sect and the narrowness of bigotry, one who can resist the temptation to crush the weak and yet would not quail before the aggression of the strong, who can rise above the petty preoccupations of the day to the higher plane of devotion and service which alone can give to a people faith, hope, freedom and power.

SCHEME OF REFORMS.

With the satisfactory solution of the most formidable problem that stood in the path of Indian progress towards political co operation and unity, our constitutional battle may be said to have been half won already. The united Indian demand, based on the actual needs of the country and framed with due regard to time and circumstances, must eventually prove irresistible. It must also be recognised that those responsible for the government of India have already shown a disposition to treat the existing grievances of the people in a broader spirit of understanding and sympathy. With the restoration of peace, the Indian problem will have to be dealt with on bold and generous lines and India will have to be granted her birthright as a free, responcible and equal member of the British Empire. How this change to be effected and what are to be the lines of development and methods of solution, are matters that have been fully occupying the thought of Indian publicists for the past two years and authoritative schemes of re-adjustment have already been formulated and placed before the Government by the nineteen elected representatives of the Imperial Council. You are aware that a Committee of the All-India Moslem League was formed last year and was authorised to draw up a scheme of reform in consultation with the Committee of the Indian National Congress. That scheme is ready and will, at this Sessions, be submitted to you for your consideration and judgment.

A NEW BILL.

After you have adopted the Scheme of reforms you should see that the Congress and the League should take measures to have a Bill drafted by constitutional lawyers as an amending Bill to the Government of India Act which embodies the present constitution of our country. This Bill when ready should be adopted by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League and a deputation of leading and representative men from both the bodies should be appointed to see that the Bill is introduced into the British Parliament and adopted. For that purpose we should raise as large a fund as possible to supply the sinews of war until our aim and object are fulfilled.

POSITION OF INDIA IN THE EMPIRE.

The first and the foremost question that requires to be put at rest, is that the position of India in the Empire should be cleared in the most unequivocal terms. It should be made clear by the Government in an authoritative manner that self-government is not only a mere distant goal that may be attained at some future indefinite time but that self-government for India is the definite aim and object of the Government to be given to the people within a reasonable time. That should be the aim and object of the reconstruction and reformation of the present constitution of the Government of India and immediate steps should be taken after the War to introduce the reforms, towards that end in view, both by the Government and the people.

IMPERIAL PARTNERSHIP.

Reading the signs of the times, it appears that the claims of the Overseas Dominions, such as Canada, Australia and even South Africa, viz: to allow them a voice in the declaration of war and the making of peace and the Imperial Foreign Policy, if they are to bear the responsibilities of the Empire cannot well be resisted, and it might follow that an Imperial Parliament may be constructed and established. England, Scotland and Ireland having their separate parliaments for the purpose of managing their internal and domestic affairs, such as the Dominions already have. Sir Joseph Ward, addressing the meeting of the Insurance Institute at Gresham College only last month said that in the future reconstruction of the Empire there could not be any interference with local authority and though an Imperial Parliament was a long way off, they might now work for some effective Imperial Council and that before an organic Parliament was possible, there must be devolution in Britain to pave the way for a federal legislature overseas. "The Dominions had no right even to a minority voice as to whether the nation should go to War or what the peace terms should be." He quoted Mr. Asquith's speech at the 1911 Imperial Conference in which the Prime Minister stated that: "An Imperial Parliament," scheme would impair the authority of the British Parliament. "Since then," Sir Joseph said, there had been a great evolution of opinion on the subject. Mr. Bonar Law had declared as a result of the war the time was coming when the overseas Dominions would share in the Government of the Empire with Britian. He hoped that before the War ended some *modus vivaudi* would be established. In the political reconstruction, India the largest part of the Empire cannot possibly be allowed to continue a dependency, as an adjunct to England, Scotland or Ireland or to be ruled and governed by the Dominions. Hitherto the responsibility, the control and the supervision of India has been vested in Great Britain. The question naturally arises what will be the position of India if an Imperial Parliament with full representation of the Dominions is constituted? Is India to have a new and additional masters? Is India to be ruled jointly by England, Scotland, Ireland and the Dominions? Are we to be handed over to this Imperial Parliament and to be thus ruled and to be governed by the Colonies? Are we not to have a status or *locus standi* in this Imperial Parliament? I feel sure that I am expressing the opinion of the entire educated people of this country that India will never allow herself to be relegated to such an intolerable position. Indeed, it does not want a change of masters, nor additional masters. If the Imperial Parliament such as indicated above, is established, India's right should be recognised and her voice in that Imperial Parliament must be fully and properly secured and represented by her own sons in the Councils of the Empire.

MINIMUM DEMANDS.

Next, it is well-known that the reforms that are sought by the people of India to be introduced in the constitutional Government of India, were fully adumbrated recently by the 19 elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council and I do not wish to repeat them here as I believe you are all familiar with them already. I was one of the signatories and I would urge upon you to follow them substantially so far as fundamental principles are involved in those proposals. Those demands were formulated by responsible men who owe duty to the Government and the people alike as "chosen representatives," not in a spirit of bargaining. Those demands are the minimum in the strictest sense of the word. It is said that these are extravagant demands.

It is said it is a big thing. It is said that we are not yet ready for them. It is said that if these reforms are introduced, there will be chaos and particularly the Anglo-Indian Press is it not only most unreasonable and disappointing but alarmed. These are mere destructive methods. Similar fears were raised and arguments advanced when the Minto-Morley Reforms were on the Legislative anvil but what is the verdict now official and non-official after nearly seven years of actual trial? Need I give the answer? We have not been favoured either by our critics or by the Government as to what is the alternative scheme. We are not taken into the confidence of the Secret Chambers of the Government where, the Government of India it is said, have been deliberating upon and preparing a despatch containing their proposals of reform to be submitted to the Secretary of State for India. In England, the representatives of the Colonies and the Press and the people and the Ministers are freely discussing the reconstruction of the constitution of the Empire after the War, may, even before the War is over it is suggested to set up an Imperial Council, whereas in India we are denied the opportunity of knowing even what the Government are contemplating. It will be a great misfortune if any decisions are arrived at with regard to the future of India by the Government and the Secretary of State for India without the proposals being published and placed before the Country at large for their criticism and opinion. I most earnestly urge upon the Government that before any final decision is arrived at, the proposed reforms should be published and the people should be given an opportunity to urge their views, and thet they should be taken into their confidence. I feel that if the people are bitterly disappointed at this juncture it will mean the greatest disaster to the future progress of this Country.

QUESTION OF THE CALIPHATE.

I should be failing in my duty towards my own people and the Government if I did not at this crisis make it clear that of many delicate questions, there is none that requiries a closer attention and study than the questions of the Caliphate by the Government and the Minister of Great Britain. The sentiments and feelings and the religious convictions not only of the Musalmans of India but of the Musalmans of the world are not to be lightly treated. The loyalty of Musalmans of India to the Government is no small asset. From the very commencement of the great crisis, through which the British Empire has been passing, and the allegiance of the Musalmans to the Crown and their loyalty to the Government has remained whole-hearted and unshaken May I therefore urge that the Government should have regard for their dearest and most sacred religious feelings and under no circumstances interfere with the question of the future of the Caliphate. It should be left entirely to the Musalmans to acknowledge and accept their own Caliph. I do not desire to dilate on this grave and delicate subject but much deeper currents underlie this exceptional exhortation of mine which I have ventured to make both in the interests of the Musalmans and the Government of Great Britain than it would be expedient at present to discuss on a public platform. But Musalmans may well claim that their feelings and sentiments relating to their most cherished traditions should receive consideration in the general policy of the Empire, particularly when they coincide with the demands of justice, humanity and international obligations.

HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM.

As a spokesman of the Musalmans, of India I must here acknowledge that the noble assurance of the British Government given to them through H. E. Lord Hardinge, the late Viceroy of India, as regards the Holy Places of Islam was received by them not only with the utmost satisfaction, but with profound gratitude.

MOSLEM ATTITUDE.

I may say a word as to the attitude of the Musalmans of India towards the Government. Our clear duty is to be loyal and respectful, without stooping to a cringing policy. We want no favours, and crave for no partial treatment. That is demoralizing to the community and injurious to the State. The Musalmans must learn to have self-respect. What we want is a healthy and fair impetus to be given to our aspirations and ideals as a community and it is the most sacred duty of Government to respond to that claim. Towards the Hindus, our attitude should be of good-will and brotherly feelings. Co-operation in the cause of our Motherland should be our guiding principle. India's real progress can only be achieved by a true understanding and harmonious relations between the two great sister communities. With regard to our own affairs, we can depend upon nobody but ourselves. We should infuse greater spirit of solidarity into our society. We should remove the root causes and the evil effects of the process of disintegration. We should maintain a sustained loyalty to and co-operation with each other. We should sink personal differences and subordinate personal ambitions to the well-being of the community. We must recognise that no useful purpose is served in petty disputes and in forming party combinations. We should not lose the sympathy of our well-wishers in India and in England by creating a wrong impression that we, as a community, are out only for self-interest and self-gain. We must show by our words and deeds that we sincerely and earnestly desire a healthy National unity. For the rest, the 70 millions of Musalmans need not fear.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.

A few days ago I came across a paragraph in the "Bombay Chronicle," the well-known daily paper of Bombay, with its Editor, Mr. B. G. Horniman, a friend of the Musalmans who has rendered great services to us. It is as follows:—

The following incident, by the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" may well be read with profit by those whose perverse imaginations, in spite of proofs to the contrary, always see in the differences of religions in India an irremoveable bar against placing Indians in high offices of trust and responsibility:—

This is how H. H. the Nizam has just disposed of a Hindu-Musalman dispute in his territory. Well, for about a year or so, there sprang a quarrel between the Hindus and the Musalmans of Warrangal about the building of a mosque in a prominent Hindu locality. In spite of many protests from the Hindu population, the other party persisted on constructing one. The Hindus then appealed to his Highness with the result that he was pleased to appoint a committee of enquiry consisting of two Musalmans and one Hindu to report on the matter. The report was in favour of the Hindus and his Highness has been pleased to pass his orders accordingly."

The action taken by H. H. the Nizam, it need hardly be added, was in accordance with the traditional policy always adopted by the rulers of Hyderabad.

Why cannot we in British India, the Hindus and the Musalmans, try the methods which prove so successful in the territories of H. H. the Nizam to settle our differences.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I cannot do better than quoto a passage from the recent speech of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, every word of which almost literally applies to the conditions in India. Referring to the Irish situation he said:—

He was convinced now that it was a misunderstanding, partly racial, partly religious. It was to the interest of both to have it removed. But there seemed to have been some evil chance that frustrated every effort made for the achievement of better relations. He had tried once but did not succeed. But the fait was not entirely on one side. He had felt the whole time that we were moving in an atmosphere of nervous suspicions and distrust, pervasive and Universal of everything and everybody. He was drenched with suspicion of Irishmen by Englishmen and of Englishmen by Irishmen and worse and most fatal of all by the suspicions of Irishmen. It was a quagmire of distrust which clogged the footsteps of progress. That was the real enemy of Ireland. If that could be slain, he believed, it would accomplish an act of reconciliation that would make Ireland greater and Britain greater and would make the United Kingdom and the Empire greater than they ever were before."

Renaissance of India really lies in our own hands. Let us work and trust to God so that we may leave a richer heritage to our children than all the gold of the world, namely, freedom for which no sacrifice is too great.

The President then moved a resolution of loyalty to the Throne and of assurance to the Government that they may continue to rely upon the unfaltering attachment and unfailing support of the Mussalmans of India to the Imperial cause.

The resolution was carried with acclamation, the audience standing and responding with great fervour to three cheers called for his Majesty.

The Session was then adjourned until to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 31.

The Moslem League resumed its sitting this morning the attendance being as large as yesterday.

Mr. Wazir Hussan, Secretary of the League presented the report of the Reform Committee appointed at Bombay last year. The report was on the same lies as the report that was placed before the National Congress this year.

The Hon. the Raja of Jehangirabad in moving the adoption of the scheme said it satisfied the minimum demands of India. The time had now come when the two great communities of India should co-operate with each other and actively work to attain the goal in view. They had talked for years but what they wanted now was active work.

The Hon. Mr. Sharif Devji Kanji seconded the resolution which was carried.

Mr. A. Rasul moved:

"That the All-India Moslem League while adopting the scheme of reforms prepared by the Reform Committee of the League and approved by its Council submits it in conjunction with the Indian National Congress to the Government for its introduction after the war as the first necessary step towards the establishment of complete self-government in India."

While Mr. Rasul was speaking on the self-government resolution Sir James Meston accomponied by Sir Verney Lovat and Mr. L. Curtis arrived at the meeting and was accorded most cordial reception. After Mr. Rasul had concluded his address Mr. Jinnah addressing his Honour said he considered it his duty as President of the Ninth Session of the All-India Moslem League to accord to his Honour a most cordial welcome amongst them. His Honour's presence amongst them as the head of the Local Government was a clear mark and indication on the part of Government of a desire to understand their opinions and their feelings.

Sir James Meston who on rising to speak was received with deafening cheers, said:—Mr. President and Members of the All-India Moslem League,—There are in this interesting gathering too many old friends to make it necessary that I should labour my acknowledgment and great pleasure with which I have received your invitation to be present to-day and still greater pleasure at the welcome which you have accorded to Sir Varney Lovat and myself. It is not possible for me to discuss or even to express an opinion on the subjects which you have gathered together to discuss this morning. But it is possible for me as the head of the provinces in which the Mussalmans occupy a large and important place.—and also as I may say I am an old and sincere friend of the Mussalmans (loud applause),—it is possible for me in these capacities to offer your a welcome to Lucknow and to express a fervent hope that on the subjects which now come before you for consideration your deliberations will be guided by wisdom and you will not overlook and will not subordinate to any meaner aim and will not overlook the primary duty of the advancement of the increasing welfare and happiness of the great community which you represent. I sincerely thank you all (Loud applause.)

DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Rasul in moving the Self-Government resolution, said Self-Government was not unknown in India; for, after all, in the early history of Islam which was the most democratic religion in the world, they had a republic. They wanted Self-Government to mange their own affairs. For, after all, they knew their wants and their grievances best. He repudiated the charge that their object was to drive the English out of India. What they felt was they were at present better educated than the English people were in 1832 when the Reform Bill was passed in England.

(Continued on page 10.)

THE EMPIRE'S TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF

The Late Field-Marshal

Lord Roberts

THE Lord Roberts MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS

for

OUR PERMANENTLY DISABLED

SOLDIERS and SAILORS.

(The Incorporated Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society.
PATRONS { H.M. THE KING. H.M. THE QUEEN.)

AN URGENT APPEAL

is made to those friends in India who loved this great Soldier to help to raise a Fund of

£500,000

Will you send to us all that you can spare?

Founded in memory of our greatest soldier and in recognition of the vast debt of gratitude which we owe to those Soldiers and Sailors who have suffered permanent disablement in the great war, it is intended that these men should not become the objects of Charity, but should find permanent employment at a standard rate of wages immediately they are discharged from the Army or Navy, and to be able to work among men in similar condition, so that all will understand and appreciate the difficulties under which each works, and their mutual sympathy make their working hours happier and brighter than they would otherwise be. The sum of £500,000 is urgently needed for the purchase of the necessary special machinery and the acquirement of workshops, which alone make it possible for these maimed and broken men to work and earn a standard wage. There is, for instance, a machine so devised that the man who has lost his right arm can operate it with his left and by means of it can earn a standard rate of wages within a few weeks of commencing. The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops is not a Charity, but a business organisation for giving permanent employment to helpless Soldiers and Sailors. These workshops are not an experiment—10 years' experience has proved them to be the only way for the men to go to work immediately. If the Great Field Marshal were alive he would not wish for a finer tribute to his memory than that a means had been found to find permanent employment for those who had sacrificed so much for their Empire's sake. And you, who admired him so, can do no finer thing than to respond to this most worthy appeal to your sense of patriotism and to your well-known generosity.

THE TIMES, LONDON, says:

"All this great undertaking is on a sound commercial basis and therein lies its great appeal to the charitably inclined. It has another great asset in its favour in that it is replacing German manufactures, not by imitation, but by originality and humour, and building up a new and remunerative industry for Britain."

THE MORNING POST, LONDON, says:

"Visitors availing themselves yesterday of a special opportunity of inspecting the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, now being completed by the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society in Fulham Road, must have been astonished by the great scope of the business that has been built up, and still more by its successful working for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. The organisation is a striking example of commercial efficiency inspired by a philanthropic impulse."

THE YORKSHIRE POST, LEEDS, says:

"Lord Roberts's interest in the 'common' soldier and the kindly sympathy and help which he was ever eager to extend to both soldiers and sailors who had become disabled in the service of their country, make peculiarly appropriate the method by which the late Field-Marshal's memory is thus to be perpetuated. In forming the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops the organisers have, with the support of the public, put on a national footing a scheme which in its essential "Bobs" himself did much to initiate and foster. And it is to the eternal credit of many Englishmen that the opportunity to assist in forwarding the Lord Roberts's Memorial Workshops has been eagerly seized. Much still remains to be done to extend this beneficial, self-supporting and eminently wealth earning scheme. Given the requisite capital, the organisation might be made one of the greatest industrial organisations in the country."

MAKE CHEQUES OR MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO MAJOR-GENERAL

The Rt. Hon. Lord Cheylesmore,
CHAIRMAN,

and kindly send to him at 122, Brompton Road, London, W., England.

COMMITTEE.

The Countess Roberts.

Major J. C. Brinton, M.V.O., D.S.O. — Gen. the Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Brig.-Gen. W. G. B. Boyce, C.B., D.S.O. — Lieut. Gerald Maltby, R.N., M.V.O.
The Lady Audrey Buller. — Admiral Sir Albert H. Markham, K.C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. F. L. Colborne, M.V.O. — Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., P.C.
Maj. G. L. Courthope, M.P. — Major Evan Martin, C.V.O.
Mrs. W. H. Dick-Cunyngham — Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Paris, K.C.B.
Georgiana, Countess of Dudley. — The Rev. J. W. Pickavance.
Admiral Sir Frederick Inglefield, K.C.B. — Mrs. Stephenson.
Brigade-Surg.-Col. C. E. Harrison, C.V.O. — Col. F. P. Washington, R.E.
Col. A. G. Lucas, C.B., M.V.O. — Lieut.-Col. E. M. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE" THE

VULCAN COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.

Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work. Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:

Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHALO.

A NEW ENGLISH VERSION OF

THE KORAN

BY MIRZA ABU'L-FAZL

Complete in 1 Vol. Demy 8vo.

Superior ed. Rs. 15; Ordinary ed., Rs. 10.

The Translation follows throughout the Order of the Received Text, with Surahs, Parts, and Verses of each distinctly marked and numbered. Spirit non-sectarian.

M. A. NARMAVALA,

Publisher, Surat.

H. L. DIXON & CO., LTD.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,

Mazagon Road, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,

Telegrams. Works Telephone.

MEXID, Bombay. No. 2154.

Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

"GANAPATI" Brand.

Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.

The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.

For particulars apply to

TATA SONS & Co,

Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Messrs. JARDINE SKINNER & CO'S

FAMOUS BENGAL COALS.

Bararee (Guaranteed 14, 14A. 15 Seams).

Sijkdih (Guaranteed 14, 14A, 15 Seams.)

South Bulliari (Guaranteed 15 & 16 Seams.)

Superior Kendwadih (Guaranteed 13, 14, 15 Seams,)

and other Coals.

Please address inquiries to :—

SOLE AGENT :

YOOSUF I. A. LALLJEE,

9, Green Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Accounts of over 800 firms examined and successfully represented by

NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.

INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.

82, CHURCH GATE STREET,

Telephone 2800.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

GEMS JEWELLERY of of

All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.

Record Low Prices

M. NAGERSHETH SONS,

East India Merchants,

25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

Investors are requested to note that

THE

Punjab National Bank,

LIMITED,

BOMBAY BRANCH

has commenced to accept short-term Deposits from 2 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from

THE MANAGER,

personally, or on application.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,

General Agents,

42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

781

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

LEADINGS ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Mahomedan Position	8
Japanese Trade in India and China.	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Recing	4
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Honours' List	10
Lucknow Congress	11
All-India Moslem League	6, 7 & 10
Calcutta Racing	4
COMMERCIAL	4
WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, January 1, 1917.

THE MAHOMEDAN POSITION.

The National Week at Lucknow has come to a close with the ninth session of the All-India Moslem League. Following upon a memorable sitting of the National Congress, with its exhaustive discussion of the burning Indian topics, the proceedings of the Moslem League, nonetheless stand out with a vitality and an interest of their own. It would be no exaggeration to say that in the history of the Mahomedan community in India, the meeting of the League just concluded at Lucknow marks an event of epoch-making significance. Its main value and importance lie in the unequivocal definition of the Mahomedan position to which this unquestionably representative gathering of Indian Mussalmans has firmly committed itself. The political record of the Mahomedans of India constitutes a chequered chapter. With the rise of the British power in India on the collapse of Moghul sovereignty, they were yet too near their own halcyon days, with too vivid memories of their own power and prestige, to readjust their angle of vision with a good grace. The attitude that characterized them for the first fifty years and more of the new dispensation was one of sulky indolence which they mistook for sublime resignation to the Divine will. It was during this period,—what time the Hindus were pressing forward,—that they saved up that disgraceful "backwardness" which has ever since been an unending tale of woe with themselves, and a formidable obstacle in the path of progress for the rest of the country.

That suicidal and un-Islamic habit of mind, luckily, was soon vigorously tackled. Pioneers of English education arose, like the late Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif in Bengal,—the first to be on the scene—and the great Sir Syed Ahmad at Aligarh, to inculcate a sense of the realities of things on their co-religionists. The essential dynamic force of the Mahomedans was touched in quick response, and for the last fifty years they have been busy making up, as best they could, for the accumulated neglect and omission of the immediate past. The result was a substantial advance along lines of Western education and equipment, bringing them abreast, except in respect of numerical proportion, of their Hindu fellow-countrymen. The earlier policy of abstention from politics, both wise and necessary in a period of preparation, was definitely abandoned at Dacca in 1906, when the All-India Moslem League came into existence. It was the first tangible and adequate expression of the awakening of the Indian Mahomedans, and marked the second natural stage of their political evolution. The primary object of the League was to safeguard Mahomedan interesas, and those interests then, and up to three years ago, appeared to have an exclusively communal character. The League to-day is not less staunchly Moslem, but, under the quickening pressure of national currents no less than world-movements, it has rightly and unfalteringly identified those interests with the larger welfare of the community of which it is a component element. For all purposes of political equity it has merged its communal existence into the national life of India. That is the meaning and significance of the ninth session of the Moslem League at Lucknow.

What is the Mahomedan position,—at the present moment, and, for the future? Let us put it in the words of the Hon Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the League, who enjoys to-day in a unique and enviable degree the whole-hearted confidence of his community:

> The main principle on which the first All-India Moslem political organisation was based, was the retention of Moslem communal individuality strong and unimpaired in any constitutional readjustment that might be made in India in the course of its political evolution. The creed has grown and broadened with the growth of political life and thought in the community. In its general outlook and ideal as regards the future the All-India Moslem League stands abrest of the Indian National Congress and is ready to participate in any patriotic efforts for the advancement of the country as a whole.

The lines along which this national unity must express itself have been indicated with unambiguous clearness.

> The first and the foremost question that requires to be put at rest, is that the position of India in the Empire should be defined in the most unequivocal terms. It should be made clear by the Government in an authoritative manner that self-government is not only a mere distant goal that may be attained at some future indefinite time but that self-government for India is the definite aim and object of the Government to be given to the people within a reasonable time. That should be the aim and object of the reconstruction and reformation of the present constitution of the Government of India and immediate steps should be taken after the war to introduce the reforms, with that end in view, both by the Government and the people.

The details of the devolution have, as we know, been worked out in a practical manner in the comprehensive scheme of constitutional revision for which the Joint Committee of the National Congress and the Moslem League are responsible. This scheme is in full accord with the fundamental principles of British Imperialism as they have already been realized in the case of the Self-governing Dominions, as well as with the new conception of Imperial partnership as defined by the most responsible statesmen of Great Britain. There was one question touched upon by Mr. Jinnah, apart from national issues, which appears to us to have a paramount and pressing claim upon the attention of the authorities. We commend, with all the earnestness at our command, the following observations of the President of the Moslem League to the notice of the Government of India, and of his Majesty's Government:

> I should be failing in my duty towards my own people and the Government if I did not at this crisis make it clear that of many delicate questions, there is none that requires a closer attention and study than the question of the Caliphate by the Government and the Ministers of Great Briatin. The sentiments and feelings and the religious convictions not only of the Musalmans of India but of the Musalmans of the world are not to be lightly treated. The loyalty of Musalmans of India to the Government is no small asset. From the very commencement of the great crisis, through which the British Empire has been passing and the allegiance of the Musalmans to the Crown and their loyalty to the Government has remained wholehearted and unshaken. May I therefore urge that the Government should have regard for their dearest and most sacred religious feelings and under no circumstances interfere with the question of the future of the Caliphate? It should be left entirely to the Musalmans to acknowledge and accept their own Caliph.

As Mr. Jinnah said, the subject is not one that lends itself to fruitful public discussion at the present time. But a word of solemn appeal was called for. British rule in India is broad-based upon the principle of religious neutrality, and the Imperial policy cannot depart from its high tradition more disastrously than in countenancing the negation of the spiritual sentiments of a vast community famous for its historical allegiance to the British Crown.

JAPANASE TRADE IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Indian men of commerce may take a note of what the Tokyo correspondent of the "Economist" says in his letter of November 6 last: "As to Japanese commerce, all interest at present centres in trade with China and India, but especially the former, concerning which plans are being laid to meet the British and American competition that are expected as inevitable after the war. As Japanese trade is assisted and encouraged in numerous ways by the Imperial Government, it is expected to enjoy unusual advantages in the race for Chinese markets, and Japanese merchants are already announcing that British and American competitors will find it rather difficult to face the situation." More than once the fact of Japanese commerce and manufacturers being subsidised directly or indirectly, by the Japanese Government, has been sought to be denied. Last year at the Industrial Conference in Bombay, Sir Dorab Tata, its president, was emphatic on the point, but people were anything but convinced. Here, however, is a most authoritative statement by a responsible gentleman, an expert in commerce, residing in the Japanese capital itself, who plainly informs us of the assistance the Government gives to its traders and manufacturers. And few would dare to contradict such a well-informed statement But just bear in mind what the Tokyo correspondent has to say further on this matter: "There appears to be a growing jealously in Japanese commercial circles with regard to the prominence of British trade in China, though it is insisted in the vernacular press that the jealousy is on the side of foreigners. Japanese manufacturers appear to be anticipating industrial discontent in Europe after the war when wages return to normal conditions, which they suppose will afford them considerable advantage in the struggle for markets in China. . . . How to win the Indian and Australian markets for cheap cottons is another question engaging the attention of Japanese industry." Here is ample food for reflection. The difficulties of England and the helpless dependence of India for commercial and industrial matters on England, are the elements on which the Japanese is basing his future enterprise. There will be a triangular struggle, leaving America alone to fight its own battle between England, India and Japan. Lancashire fears Japan may not only oust some of her cottons from India but also from China. But Lancashire also knows that England will on no account create disagreement with her friendly ally, Japan, which has been giving such invaluable aid to her and her Allies in the present war. The economic combat is sure to be exceedingly disagreeble while it lasts. All will depend on the new treaty of commerce England may enter into with Japan. That Lancashire's interests will be carefully taken care of goes without saying. But how may England's treaty with Japan affect Indian trades and industries? That is the problem of problems. Will things be done behind India's back *in camera* in Downing Street? And will India, as the weakest of vassals, be allowed to go to the wall?

The Recreation Club have arranged for a Dance on January 5th at 9 p.m. at the Telegraph Chambers, No. 4, Wardby Road, of which the particulars may be had from the Secretary.

Notes of the Day.

Lady Willingdon's Decoration.

We most heartily congratulate Lady Willingdon on her Excellency's new decoration. It will be a source of genuine satisfaction to the citizens of Bombay, among whom her keen an active interest in social and philanthropic movements is well-known and widely appreciated. In a more personal way, we may add, her Excellency has won all hearts by her unfailing and gracious courtesy in fulfilling the difficult and trying responsibilities of her position.

A New War Economy.

The "Englishman" of Calcutta is nothing if not original. The latest expression of its well-known weakness for having a fling at Indians, in season and out of season, is rather comic. "Thousands of well-to-do Indians have travelled hundreds of miles to meet at the Conferences that are being held at the present moment in many parts of India and one of the first resolutions they pass usually expresses their loyalty to the Crown and their determination to do all in their power to help England to win the present war." (The word Congress does not occur in the course of this half-a-column leaderette.) After they are unbraided for not "diverting the money spent in railway fares, pandals, receptions, etc.," elsewhere, the Government is abused in the approved Karachi manner, for its "neglect to increase India's contribution in men and money."

Cases in Point.

We have not yet heard that the thousand and one political organisations in England have shut up shop,—Lord Curzon has just been holding forth to the Primrose League,—or that the Piccadilly, the Ritz and the Carlton have closed down. For that matter the Carlton-house Terrace is intact, Mr. Lloyd George has not yet given up his week-ends at Walton Heath, wasting petrol that might be "diverted," and,—the premises No. 9, Hare Street have not yet been exchanged for a suite of rooms in Bag Bazar. And supposing all this had been done it would still be an open economic question whether the interests of the war were being served. The view put forward by our contemporary, while it appears very plausible to uninstructed persons, is really grounded on a profound sconded fallacy. But we have no time to undertake the education of our contemporary.

India and the New Cabinet.

One could wish that the cable which the "Pioneer" publishes from its London correspondent were less cryptic. "An early task of the new Cabinet," we are informed, "will be the fullest development of India and the Dominions." "Some" task! Nonetheless we sincerely trust that the message is based upon authentic information of the intention of the new Ministry to face the Indian question courageously and from a standpoint of statesmanship. It is a task worthy of Mr. Lloyd George's special talents and the robust Liberalism of his earlier career. It is pre-eminently within the scope, too, of the new Imperialism that inspires him to-day, but here our confidence is rather abated by the antecedents of some of the associates he has resurrected from political demise and now gathered round himself. At any rate, he ought not to be duped in a hurry by anybody.

Primary Education in Behar.

The report on the educational progress in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1915-16 reveals a regrettable decline of 146 institutions and 10,000 pupils in the lower primary stage. The Director of Public Instruction suggests a number of causes as contributing to this decline, namely, the rise in the minimum pay of teachers, the increased expenditure on middle and vernacular schools, the excessive concentration of schools, unfavourable agricultural conditions and a decrease in the number of girls reading in boys' schools. In the course of his resolution on the report the Lieutenant-Governor in Council rightly considers the reasons assigned unconvincing. "It may be inferred," he says, "that the decline is due to some defect in the present system of primary education." He draws attention,

"to the extraordinary difference between the number of boys at school and the number of persons returned as literate at the census, which shows how large a proportion of the pupils fail to acquire a permanent knowledge of reading and writing."

The Lieutenant-Governor has done well to call attention to this defect, but he is wrong in his diagnoses when he identifies it merely with the inefficiency of education imparted in the lowest stages for the real defect is not in the quality of education imparted, an assumption dear to official apologists,—but to the inadequacy of facilities for education, especially in its higher stages.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the new Maharaja Gaekwar's Officers' Hospital, Malabar Hill on Saturday morning.

The following lunched in the State Bungalow yesterday:—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, the Hon Khan Saheb Mirza Ikram Ullah Khan, Captain R. M. Burmester, R.M., Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Birkett, Mrs. Jameson, Captain and Mrs. E. A. Strachan, the Revd. H. F. Davidson, the Revd. and Mrs. J. W. Bilby, the Revd. Dr. R. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Lattey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fyfe, Miss Murphy, Miss I. V. Lamb. House Party:—Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Seddon, Brigadier-General and Mrs. F. W. D. Quinton, Mr. F. G. Sly, Mr. H. M. Barton, Miss Phyllis Egerton, Their Excelliencies and Staff.

Their Excellencies took tea yesterday afternoon with H. H. the Lady Ali Shah at her house in Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.

Their Excellencies attended evening service at the Cathedral yesterday.

Colonel and Mrs. Dickson, Lady Buchanan, Lady Mehta, Dilshad Begum, Miss Buchanan and Mr. Syed Iskander Ali Meerza dined at Government House on Sunday evening.

General and Mrs. Quinton, Captain R. M. Burmaster, R.M., and Mr. H. M. Barton, British Red Cross, have arrived at Government House.

The Hon. Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, has left Government House.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has placed a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000 at the disposal of the Viceroy to be used for such purposes as his Excellency deems fit.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DIFFERENCES.

WHAT LED TO THE PEACE NOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent considers a peace conference between Germany and Austria Hungary alone would reach no agreement unless the latter accepted humiliation at the hands of her ally, so many and serious are the differences between them. The people in the Dual Monarchy are beginning to consider the question of a separate peace. The mere prospect of such a peace would compel Germany to resign her aims and ambitions and to accept with the Monarchy such terms as are obtainable. It would spell disaster for both but to continue to support Germany's war aims means ruin and ultimate collapse for the Monarchy. The only way for Austria Hungary to avoid starvation, military collapse and the ultimate disintegration of the Monarchy through the increase of German influence is to compel Germany to conclude a joint peace such as their enemies are willing to accept. The foregoing views accord with previously published statements, that it was just such action on Austria-Hugary's part that led to the German peace note.

The "Daily News" Geneva correspondent states that sandwichmen bearing placars fervently appealing for peace, daily parade Vienna streets. The Vienna newspapers' comment on the peace question, has become remarkably daring.

SMUGGLING OF CANADIAN NICKEL.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PLOT UNEARTHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.

Recd. 730 p.m., Dec. 30.

Several employees of Quebec arsenal have been arrested on a charge of stealing nickel. The authorities now believe that they are on the track of a whole plot for illicit export of Canadan nickel to the United States engineerd by German-Americans at enormous cost. Three tons of nickel were found packed in whisky casks.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GOVERNMENT WAR RIK RATE RAISED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Marine Insurance Agents' Association have received a London cable stating that the Government war risk rate has been raised from one to two guineas.—*Appeared in our Sunda Edition.*

ALCOHOL FOR WAR PURPOSES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 1230 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Minister of Munitions has appointed a committee to consider the best means of securing adequate supplies of alcohol for war purposes in essetial trades. The requirements for munitons, transport and air services have greatly increased.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AIR MINISTRY TO BE FORMED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Rec. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

The "Daily Telegraph" says Government has decided to form an Air Ministry with ample powers. The Minister will probably be a peer.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LORD SYDENHAM RESIGNS FROM AIR BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd 12-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

Lord Sydenham has resigned from the Air Board.—*Appeard in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN MANOEUVRE EXPOSED.

ALLIES' JOINT REPLY TO PEACE NOTE.

REPLY TO GERMAN PEACE NOTE.

"EMPTY AND INSINCERE PROPOSAL."

THE ALLIES' TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

It is expected that the Allies' reply to Germany will be published this afternoon. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 31.

The joint reply of the Allies to the German peace Note was to-day communicated by the French Government to the United States Ambassador in Paris.

The reply begins by stigmatising the proposal as illusory, and protests strongly against two material assertions in it, namely, professing to throw on the Allies the responsibility for the war and proclaiming the victory of the Central Powers. Both assertions are untrue and such claims alone are sufficient to render sterile all attempt at negotiation.

SOLEMN ENGAGEMENTS VIOLATED.

The Allies are as strongly devoted to peace to-day as in 1914, but after Germany's violation of solemn engagements Germany's promise is no sufficient foundation upon which to establish peace which she broke. The mere suggestion, without statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened is not a peace offer. Germany's putting forward of sham proposals lacking all substance or precision, is less a peace offer than a manoeuvre; it is founded upon a calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle, past present and future. It does not consider facts, dates and figures establishing that the war was desired, provoked and declared by Germany and Austria.

The reply proceeds to recall that it was the German delegate at the Hague Conference who refused all proposals for disarmament, that Austria refused satisfaction which Serbia offered, that subsequently Britain suggested a conference, and France an international commission, that the Tsar asked the Kaiser to go to arbitration, and that Russia and Austria actually came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict. But to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect.

Belgium was invaded by an Empire which guaranteed her neutrality and had the assurance to proclaim that treaties are scraps of paper and that necessity knows no law.

SHAM PEACE OFFERS.

The reply proceeds to point out that these "sham peace offers" rest upon the European war map alone, which represents only a superficial and passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents. A peace concluded upon these terms, would only be of advantage to the aggressors who, after imagining tha they would reach their goal in two months, discovered after two years that it could never be attained.

Regarding the future, the reply declares that the innumerable enemy outrages against the belligerents and neutrals demand penalties, reparation and guarantees, of which Germany avoids mention. These overtures are really nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of the war and finally to impose a German peace: also to create dissension along the Allies and stiffen the public opinion in Germany and among her Allies who are all severely tried by their losses, are worn out economically and crushed by the supreme effort imposed upon them.

INTIMIDATION OF NEUTRALS.

Another object is to deceive and intimidate the neutrals, and finally to justify the new series of crimes of submarine warfare, deportations, forced labour, forced enlistment of inhabitants against their own countries and violations of neutrality.

Fully conscious of the gravity of the moment and equally conscious of its requirements, the Allies, closely united one with another and in perfect sympathy with their people, refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere.

Once again the Allies declare that no peace is possible as long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, recognition of the principle of nationalities and free existence of small states, and as long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all the forces which constituted a perpetual menace to the nations and to afford the only effective guarantees for the future security of the world.

The reply concluded by dwelling on the enormity of Germany's offence against Belgium.

BRITISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Press Bureau states that during the past few days there have been continuous conferences in London between the British Government and M. Ribot, M. Thomas and other French representatives. As a result of full discussion complete agreement was reached.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TSAR'S MESSAGE TO FORCES.

HOLLOWNESS OF GERMAN CLAIMS EXPOSED.

NO PEACE BEFORE GUARANTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Tsar, in an order to the Army and the Navy, says:—"The enemy's strength is apparently waning and that of the Allies continually growing. Germany feels that a complete defeat and retribution are near, as when her war strength was superior she suddenly declared war, and now, feeling her weakness, she suddenly offers peace, particularly desiring to begin negotiations before her military talent is exhausted and simultaneously creating a false impression of her strength by the temporary success in Roumania, who was inexperienced in modern warfare. But the Allies now in their turn are able to negotiate peace at a time favourable to themselves. The time has not arrived and the enemy is not yet driven out of the occupied provinces, and Russia's attainment of the tasks created by the war are not yet guaranteed. Who dares to think that he, when he begins war, will have power to conclude it when he chooses? Peace is only possible after the enemy has been driven out of the borders and he has given real guarantees of permanent peace."

All Petrograd newspapers agree that the terms of the Tsar's message to the forces are the best reply to German and neutral peace proposals. The "Novoe Vremya" says the Tsar's words faithfully reflect the sentiment of the entire Russian people.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN PEACE EFFORTS.

LITTLE LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.
Recd. 12 p.m., Dec. 30.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" says there are indications that the efforts at peace will not be successful because the Entente will not accept the German conditions, namely that there shall be no discussion as to the responsibility for war and no subjection of Germany.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

U.S. CLAIM TO ENFORCEMENT OF PEACE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 27.—The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says that many Americans claim that the United States is entitled to attend and vote for peace on the ground that the settlement will affect her interests. It is possible that the President will advance the claim.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN PEACE MANŒUVRES,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

In spite of rebuffs German agents in Washington are frantically working to induce Dr. Wilson to support the new idea of a meeting of neutrals at The Hague in January. The proposal is regarded as another development of the German campaign to belittle the Allies—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LORD CURZON'S LETTER TO PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

WHAT A PATCHED-UP PEACE WOULD MEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 31.

Lord Curzon, in the course of a letter to the Primrose League, says:—

"We all pray that this war may be the last, but the end is not in sight. Although there are signs of exhaustion in many quarters and peace kites are flying, neither side has obtained a preponderating decision. It seems likely that the war will last well into another year, but we must not falter since a patched-up peace would mean our immediate humiliation and ultimate destruction.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

Parliament has been summoned for January 18th. It will pass the war estimates before Sir Robert Borden's departure for London.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GENERAL HAIG'S DESPATCH.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY PROVED.

USEFULNESS OF TANKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

One of the features of General Haig's despatch is the marked sobriety of language. No units, brigades or divisions are particularised in order not to give information to the enemy. "Suffice it to say," General Haig says, "that the troops comprised men from every part of the United Kingdom and the Empire." The only names mentioned are Generals Sir H. Rawlinson and H. Gough, commanding the fourth and fifth armies, and Sir E. Allenby, who carried out the subsidiary attack at Gommecourt on July 1st. The despatch states that preparations for the battle were carried out under General Rawlinson's orders and General Gough was placed in charge of a portion of the front after July 1st. in order to enable General Rawlinson to concentrate on the main battle area.

DREADFUL WEATHER.

General Haig refers to the dreadful weather in October and November, turning the trenches into deep mud channels and preventing full advantage being taken of the favourable situation created by the advances at a time when there was good ground for hoping to achieve yet more important successes.

General Haig pays a tribute to the splendid co-operation throughout the battle of the artillery and the Flying Corps and points out that the mastery of the air entails a constant and liberal supply of machines. He speaks of the great part played by machine-guns, chiefly defensively, also the usefulness of tanks and affirms that we maintain our tunnelling superiority, thus safeguarding our trenches. The skill, courage and enterprise of tunnellers is remarkable, and General Haig says that thanks to them the enemy has nowhere obtained any important mining success.

CO-OPERATION OF BRITISH SCIENTISTS.

The despatch tells how the enemy's use of liquid fire and gas compelled us to retaliate in self-defence, and says the armies owe much to the distinguished chemists, physiologists and physicists who enabled us to surpass the enemy in the use of means of warfare which surprised the civilised world. Our experiences in this branch have proved that the German employment of such methods was not the result of desperate action, but that the means were prepared deliberately.

The despatch adds that the evidence of prisoners and of captured documents, also our own observation, show that the enemy suffered heavily from our gas, while our means of protection from his were effective.

TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH.

Finally General Haig pays a tribute to the unfailing co-operation of the French and their splendid fighting qualities. The kindness and good-feeling universally displayed towards us won our gratitude, respect and admiration.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG CREATED FIELD-MARSHAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 31.

The "Gazette" announces the following promotions for distinguished services in field:—

Sir Douglas Haig to be Field-Marshal.

Lieut.-General Rawlinson to be General.

Major-Generals H. Horne G. Milne, the Earl of Cavan, Sir L. Kiggell, Sir H. Gough to be Lieut.-Generals.

Major-General Smuts to be Honorary Lieut.-General.

GERMAN DISASTER INEVITABLE,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

The papers warmly praise General Haig's matter-of-fact statement and contrast it with Hindenburg's vague generalities. They consider that nothing but an aberration of the strategic sense of new War Cabinet can save the Germans from a sound thrashing in the Spring. They regard the despatch as an ample explanation of the origin of the German peace fever.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BYE-ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

Sir William Collins has been returned unopposed for Derby and Mr. Christopher Johnston for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities. Both are Coalitionists.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BATTLES ON MOLDAVIAN FRONTIER.

ENEMY REPULSED IN RIMNIK REGION.

STRUGGLE IN OITUZ VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

A wireless Russian communiqué says the enemy advance continues in the Oituz Valley. Battles are proceeding for the domination of the heights east of Sesmezo.

The enemy pressed back the Roumanians one verst north and south of the Kasino river, west of Govesha.

We repulsed attacks north of Rimnik Serat, on the left bank of the Rimnik and on the railway near Rimnik Serat as far as Boldu, near Filipeshti station.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY CAPTURE OF RIMNIK SERAT.

A MERE PYRRHIC VICTORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

In spite of German boasts it is evident that the Germans paid dearly for the capture of Rimnik Serat. The Russian forces merely aimed at gaining time to prepare resistance on the principal line. The Germans had to send division after division to slaughter in order to gain what turns out to be a mere pyrrhic victory.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

OPERATIONS IN ORTUZ VALLEY.

RUSSIAN CONSOLIDATION OF STRATEGIC POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., Dec. 31.

A wireless Russian communiqué says: The enemy has occupied several heights in the Ortuz valley. We are consolidating ourselves northward of Horsha and east and south of Sosmezo. The enemy continued obstinate attacks north-east of Rimnik Sera, mainly along the railway, and captured Bordetshi. The enemy pressed us back near Zaiestsi. We heavily repulsed attacks southward of the Danube.

ROUMANIAN ARMY.

ONLY WITHDRAWN IN ORDER TO REORGANISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

A telegram from Jassy says that M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Minister of War, has issued a proclamation that the Roumanian army has only withdrawn in order to reorganise. It will again be at full strength in a few months. It is still receiving munitions and war material.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ROUMANIAN MINISTRY RECONSTRUCTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

Following the example of the Allies Roumania has formed a national ministry, including the prominent pro-Ally, Mr. Jonescu, and several of his supporters.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HUN FURY AT DESTRUCTION OF ROUMANIAN OIL WELLS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd 7-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the German papers are furious at learning of the thoroughness of the destruction of the Roumanian oil wells, which a German staff officer, writing to "The Koelnisch. Volkszeitung," describes as "so terrible and wild it surpasses everything that has hitherto happened. Everything that could be ruined has been ruined."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN SAVAGERY IN EXCELSIS.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER BY PIRATES.

DELIBERATE FIRING ON SUNK SHIP'S CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

An Admiralty communiqué narrates an outrage in which German savagery in torpedoing merchantmen seems to have reached its climax.

The communiqué describes how the British steamer Westminster, proceeding to Port Said, was twice struck without warning by a submarine when 180 miles from land. Four were killed and the Westminster sank in four minutes.

The submarine proceeded to shell the officers and crew while they were escaping from the ship in boats. The master and chief engineers were killed outright, the boat was sunk and five other occupants are presumed to have been drowned.

The communiqué scathingly denounces the act of the submarine's crew as murder carried out in cold blood.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HUN BARBARITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

Reverend Spanton, Principal of St. Andrews College, Zanzibar, who was a prisoner with the Germans in East Africa from the outbreak of war till the British captured Tabora, has arrived in England.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative he gave a most painful account of the sufferings of prisoners there, including men and women of superior rank and education. The Germans pursued a deliberate policy of degrading them before the natives, making them clean native latrines, drag lorries about and act as labourers to the native workmen. A near relative of an Indian maharajah was similarly treated.

English women and men were herded together in iron sheds without the smallest sanitation, with native sentries inside throughout the night. This brutal treatment was only relaxed when the Germans saw defeat was imminent.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RECENT OUTRAGES IN ATHENS.

KING CONSTANTINE AND STAFF TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber announces that it has received information fixing the responsibility upon King Constantine and the Greek Staff for the events of December 1st, and demonstrating necessity for energetic action.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

ATHENS GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Greek Government has presented a Note to the Entente requesting the raising of the blockade.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GREEK ROYALIST EX-MINISTERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 27.—The "Petit Parisen's" Salonika correspondent writing from Athens says that some anti-Venizelists dropped a parcel near the Tophane arsenal. The parcel exploded and killed the man who dropped it. His be-fezzed companion fled.

In consequence of the arrest of Venizelists in Athens the Provisional Government has arrested at Syra five Gounarist deputies and the ex-minister of Justice M. Thebekis of the Kalogeropoulous Cabinet.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDIA AND NEW CABINET.

AN EARLY TASK.

"FULLEST DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA AND DOMINIONS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, Dec. 27th.—An early task of the new Cabinet will be the fullest development of India and the Dominions.—*Appeared our Sunday Edition.*

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAIDS.

ENEMY MUNITIONS WORKS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 30.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

A communiqué says the French raided wrecked German trenches between the Oise and the Aisne.

The Germans violently bombarded the French positions between the Meuse and Avocourt. The French frustrated several bombing attacks on this front.

French aviators bombed different German munitions works, including those at Neunkirchen.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN ATTACK NEAR DEAD MAN HILL.

BROKEN BY FRENCH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

A French communiqué says, after intense bombardment, the Germans strongly attacked on a front of over three kilometres, from the west of Hill 304 to east of Deadman Hill. The attack was broken by our fire, only some fractions of the enemy penetrating a trench south of Deadman Hill.

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down on December 27th.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 31.

A communiqué says: The day was quiet. There was artillery firing on both banks of the Avre and on the left of the Meuse.

BRITISH RAID ON ENEMY TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

A British communiqué says we made a successful raid east of Le Sars. The trenches were found greatly damaged by artillery.

We repulsed an attempted raid east of Armentieres.

There was intense reciprocal artillery work south of the Ancre and in the neighbourhood of Berles.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 31.

General Haig in last night's communiqué says we successfully blew up a mine northeastwards of Neuville-St.vaast.

We effectively bombarded positions in the neighbourhood of Serre and southward of Le Transloy.

We shelled places of military importance eastward of Arras.

Our fire destroyed a bridge across the Laifs, eastward of Letilleloy and northwards of Nauvo Chapelle.

BRITISH SUCCESS ON DOIRAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, December 27.—Mr. Ward Price says that two local infantry attacks were made south of Doiran and near Dolderli on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Despite stubborn resistance at the former point, the front line was entered everywhere. The British returned to their lines.

The British line here is now longer than the British line in France.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RECRUITING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, Dec. 27th.—General Campbell Geddes, who will be Assistant Director of Military Services under the Director of National Services, is now at the head of the recruiting department at the National Liberal Club premises. He had made a great success of his big branch at the close of the year. His school of musketry at Bisley has thousands of instructors trained for the new army. The school is now to train instructors for the volunteers, whose recruitment is progressing well.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

C. I. FOR LADY WILLINGDON.

DR. MANN & MR. H. A. WADIA.

AWARDED KAISER-'-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

SIR CLAUDE HILL, K. C. S. I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following New Year Honours are gazetted:—

TO BE K. C. S. I.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

H. H. the Chief of Dewas (Junior Branch).

H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar.

H. H. the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra, Bombay.

Lt.-Colonel Sir F. E. Younghusband, Indian Army.

Sir Theodore Morison, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

TO BE K. C. S. I. (HON.)

Sir Bhim Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Commander-in-Chief, Nepal.

TO BE C. S. I.

The Hon. Mr. Richard Burn, C.S., United Provinces.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S., Bengal.

TO BE K. C. I. E.

The Hon. Mr. R. B. Clegg, C.S., Madras.

Mr. H. Wheeler, C.S., Government of India, Home Department.

TO BE K. C. I. E. (HON.)

Judha Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana, Commanding General, Southern Division, Napal.

TO BE C. I. E.

The Hon. Mr. W. J. Keith, C.S., Burma.

The Hon. Mr. H. Miller Assam Valley.

Mr. R. E. Holland, C.S., Government of India (Foreign and Political Department.)

Lt.-Colonel J. G. Hojel I.M.S., Bombay.

Lt.-Col. J. Farmer, C.V.D., Punjab.

Mr. A. J. W. Kitchin, C.S., Punjab.

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C.S., Bengal.

Mr. W. S. Coutts, C.S., Bihar.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aziz-ud-Din Hussain, Collector, South Arcot, Madras.

Major W. N. Hay, I.A., Baluchistan.

Temporary Major R. S. F. Macrae, I.P., Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.

Mr. C. A. Tagart, I.P., Calcutta.

Captain R. W. H. Griffith, I.A., North-Western Frontier Province.

Mr. P. A. Churchward, Manager, Bank of Rangoon, Burma.

Diwan Bahadur Lala Bishesar Nath, late Diwan, Rajagarh State.

Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, Thana District Bombay.

Mr. C. F. Fitch, Fitch and Co., Mussoorie.

Dr. M. U. Young, Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Persian Gulf.

Mr. S. M. Burrows, Secretary, Oxford Delegacy for Oriental Students, London.

Mr. F. J. Hartag, Member of the Governing Body of Schools of Oriental Studies, London Institute.

CROWN OF INDIA.

Lady Willingdon.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

Lady Carmicael.

The Maharani of Bhavnagar.

Miss A. M. Waterhouse, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

Sir F. A. Nicholson, C.S., (Retired), Madras.

Mr. C. Tindall C.S., Bengal.

Dr. H. H. Mann, Principal, Agricultural College, Poona.

Mr. G. J. E. Obyrne, C.S., United Provinces.

Rev. J. C. Jackson, London Mission, Benares.

Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.

Munshi Ajit Singh, Pleader, Lahore.

KAISER-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL.

Mrs. L. M. E. Cassels, Honorary Secretary, Indian Comforts for the Troops Fund.

Mrs. A. S. Moens, Honorary Secretary, Central Organisation, Indian Comforts for Troops Fund.

Mrs. M. M. Phelps, Simla.

Mrs. H. Shaw, Karachi.

Miss M. Barnett, Poona.

Mrs. A. Orr, Bombay.

Mrs. V. Turner, Bombay.

Mrs. C. Bray, Calcutta.

Mrs. A. Wymess, Calcutta.

Mrs. E. A. Duval, Honorary Secretary, National, Association Branch, Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund.

Mrs. J. Dadabhoy, Nagpur.

M. R. Johnstone, Hyderabad Deccan.

Mrs. S. Barton, Bangalore.

Mr. J. W. Coombes, Chingleput, Madras.

Hakim Rattan Chand, E.A.C., Upper Zhob, Baluchistan.

Munshi Lajje Ram, Naib Tahesildar, Hissar, Punjab.

Reverend Brother John, Rangoon.

Maung Po Tha, Messers. Steel Brothers and Co., Rangoon.

Reverend Father Mathews, Belgian Mission, Dalwal, Jhelum District.

Brigadier Jivanandan, Salvation Army, Moradabad.

BAR TO KAISER-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL.

Miss A. S. Kugler, Guntur, Madras.

TO BE MAHARAJA (HEREDITARY.)

Maharaja Sir Bhavsinghji Taktsinhji of Bhavnagar.

TO BE MAHARAJA BAHADUR (PERSONAL)

Maharaja Kshaunnish Chandra Ray, Krishnagar.

TO BE RAJA (HEREDITARY.)

The Hon. Raja Kushalpal Singh, Kotla (U.P.)

TO BE RAJA (PERSONAL)

Thakur Suraj Bakhsh Singh, Kasmanda (U.P.).

Sardar Daljit Singh, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

TO BE NAWAB (PERSONAL.)

Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State.

TO BE MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA.

Mr. Kapisthalam Desika Achariar, Principal, Devastanam Sanskrit College, Tirupati (Madras).

Pandit Vindeshwari Prasad, Government Sanskrit College, Benares.

TO BE DIWAN BAHADUR.

Rao Bahadur Pattu Kesava Pillai, Pleader, Ooty, Madras.

Mr. Tennattuppuli Nallakutti Siva Subramanya Tever, Tirthapati, Singampatti Madras.

Lala Durga Sahai, Rajgarh State (C. I.).

TO BE SIRDAR BAHADUR.

Subadar Lehma Singh, Bhamo Battalion, Burma Military Police.

TO BE KHAN BAHADUR.

The New Khan Bahadurs include:—Mr. Ardeshir Naoroji, Honorary Magistrate and ex-President of the Belgaum Municipality; Mr. Shaik Ebrahim, Public Works Department.

Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Coopar late Member of Council, Bikaner State; Mr. Pestoji Dinsha Dastur, Treasurer, Karachi Currency Office.

TO BE RAI BAHADUR.

The new Rai Bahadurs include:—The Hon Pandit Jagat Narayan of Lucknow, Seth Narsingdas Mohota of Hinganghat, Wardha District; Mr. Mahadeo Prasad, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Nagpur.

TO BE RAO BAHADUR.

The new Rao Bahadurs include:—Dr. Vinayek Narayen Bhajekar, Honorary Medical Officer, Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Bombay; Seth Goverdhandas Motilal Mohatta, Karachi; Mr. Rango Govind Naik, pleader, Belgaum; Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, Retired Judge, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Dulcrai Girdharlal Mehta, Retired Deputy Assistant, Political Agent, Ahmedabad; Mr. Sabajirao Raghunath Tirodekar, Karbhari of Jath State, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Kesho Rao Jan Deshmukh, Khamgaon Buldana District; Pandit Narain Prasad, Dewan, Dewas State, Central India; Mr. P. R. Vengu Aiyar, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, Poona, Mr. Pritamdas Hukumatrai Shahani, Technical Deputy Superintendent, Telegraphs, Bombay.

TO BE KHAN SAHIB.

The new Khan Sahibs include:—Mr. Haji Khair Baksh Khan, Zemindar, Karachi District, Rais Bachal Khan Zemindar, Karachi District, Mr. Ahmed Muhammad Ismail Shaikh, Assistant Professor in the Bombay Veterinary College; Mr. Sayad Babasaheb, Inamdar and landholder of Belgaum, Mr. Shaikh Muhammad Kasim Shaikh Usaf Sub-Inspector of Police, Sholapur District; Mr. Ali Murad, Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens and Sewage Farm Karachi. Mr. Jamshedji Rustomji Bharucha, Chief Secretary to his Highness the Nawab of Haora, Mr. Mahomedally Abdool Kadir, of Messrs. Toher and Co., Bombay; Mr. Ardeshir Framjee, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department, Quetta, Mr. Sorabjee Pallanjee, Accountant, Military Accounts Department on Field Service in East Africa.

TO BE RAI SAHIB.

The new Rao Sahib include:—

Seth Ganga Sahai, Munsif, Indore, Mr. Murli Lal, head clerk, office of the Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, Mr. Mehta Kishen Lal, Superintendent, office of the Inspector-General of police, Marwar, Rajputana. Mr. Satyendra Nath Banerji, Accountant Military Accounts Department, Poona.

TO BE RAO SAHIB.

The new Rao Sahibs include:—Mr. Govindrao Ganpatrao Kale, Hadapsar Co-operative Society, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Diwan Mulchand Sakhawatrai, Zamindar of Taib, Larkana District; Mr. Mohanlal Lallubhai, special officer for revising Talukdari Settlement Registers, Ahmedabad; Mr. Mahableshwar Balappa Borkar, Forest Contractor, Kanara District; Mr. Rajaram Balaji Kenjale, of Maranja Taluka, Bhimthadi, District Poona; Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Kamat, Inspector of Police, Bijapur District; Mr. Manikum Subrayam Mudliar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Vishvanath Nilkkant Godbole Supervisor, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Narandas Kalidas Garni, District and Sessions Judge, Palitana State; Mr. Laxmishankar Madhavji Shukula, Headmaster of Talukdari Girassia School at Wadhwan; Mr. Kashinah Gopal Paonaskar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Deputy Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Nagpur; Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Kulkarni, of Gaigaon, Akola District; Mr. Raghunath Waman Deobhankar, Headmaster, High School, Amraoti; Mr. Govind Rao Shrikhande, Saugor.

LATEST CABLES.

REPLY TO GERMANY.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Recd. 2-30 a.m., Jan. 1.

The Allies' reply which was published in late editions of morning papers is hailed as a stinging exposure of Germany's rather obvious "war manoeuvre" and also as showing Germany and the world that the Allies in spite of the "European war map" are fully conscious of their growing strength and of their enemies' inherent weakness.

PARIS, Dec. 31.

Recd. 2-30 a.m., Jan. 1.

Newspapers describe the reply as based on consistent arguments and sober in tone and therefore telling. They point out that the Allies' categorical refusal to parley is clearly expressed permitting of no misinterpreation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

Recd. 2-30 a.m. Jan. 1.

The German Embassy unofficially expresses the opinion that the reply leaves a loophole for Germany to reply with specific terms.

DESTRUCTION OF ROUMANIAN OIL WELLS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 31.

Recd. 2-30 a.m. Jan. 1.

The latest details of the destruction of Roumanian oil wells are continued in the "Munich Neuestenachrichten" which says that the surface damage amounts to eight millions sterling. This does not include the loss of production and unestimated damage underground. All engine-houses, cranes and surface and underground machinery have been smashed and oil tanks set on fire. The destruction is not only workmanlike but skilful.

TREATMENT OF SERBIAN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CORFU, Dec. 31.

Recd. 2-30 a.m. Jan. 1.

The escaped Serbian prisoners from Germany and Austria tell a shameful tale of treatment. Not only were they put to the hardest tasks and insufficiently fed and clad but there is corroborative and trustworthy evidence of Austrians employing them as combatants against the Russians. Many of these succeeded in surrending and thus escaping.

THE "ROUND TABLE" LETTER.

MR. LIONEL CURTIS EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.

Mr. Lionel Curtis writes to the "Leader" as follows in connection with the letter of his, published recently in some papers:—

Government House, Lucknow.

28th December, 1916.

"Yesterday, I learned a private letter of mine had been surreptitiously obtained, multiplied (?) and distributed amongst a large number of people here. The matter was brought to my notice by Indian gentlemen attending the Congress meeting, who had no hesitation in expressing their disapproval of such conduct. They warned me that preposterous inferences were being drawn by means of phrases quoted from the letter without reference to the context in which they appeared. The best answer to such misconstructions is the full text of the letter, and I shall feel myself under a very great obligation if you can find space to publish it in full. The letter explains itself and requires no justification to those who will read it carefully, remembering it was written to intimate friends and not for publication. An account of the objects and methods of the "Round Table" is given in prefaces to two books recently published over my name. It is an association of men working in groups in various parts of the Commonwealth, engaged in studying Imperial problems for their own political guidance. As General Secretary I have been engaged in collecting and publishing materials for such study. The attached letter is an attempt to give to the Secretary of the London group, my impression formed after spending a few weeks in India, of the character, magnitude, and delicacy of work to be done here. With regard to the three friends whose names are mentioned in my letter, a word must be added. My earlier studies of public affairs were concerned with conditions in England and South Africa, countries with which I was familiar, and the possibility that self-government was not an institution appropriate only to European communities did not occupy my thoughts. It was in discussion with the friends named that I was first persuaded that self-government was the aim to which the British policy in India must be directed. They showed me that any complete study of Imperial problems must include India and I am here now in deference to their strong advice to come and study Indian opinion on the spot. I naturally consulted them in arranging my tour in India."

DENVAR BILL AT WAR HOSPITALS.

Captain Denvar with his "Wild West Shod" has been entertaining the sick and wounded. He gave a performance at Lady Hardinge Hospital on December 21st and Freeman Thomas Hospital on Saturday December 23rd and for the Indian Troops at the Marine Lines War Hospital on Tuesday December 26th instant where he introduced his famous "Human Target." His Lassoing and Lariat manipulations were much appreciated, and his juggling feats kept the audience in roars of laughter. His next performance will be at Alexandra War Hospital on New Year's Day.

THE NINTH ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 7.)

Another reason why they appealed to England to grant them Self-Government was England was the most freedom-loving country. Not long ago England had advocated the cause of freedom in the Balkans and asked the Sultan of Turkey to grant freedom to some of the Balkan States. When England along with other Powers advocated the cause of freedom in those States did England think India was not as much educated as some of these States? Statistics showed India was much more educated than those States. When England could appeal for Self-Government for those States he did not think for that very reason England could deny them that boon. They appealed with folded hands to, and not in defence of, the freedom-loving people of the United Kingdom for the grant of this boon. Were they less educated than what Japan was when full Self-Government was conferred on her people? The demand which they were making by this resolution was most moderate and only a step towards the attainment of Self-Government.

Mr. Rasul than referred to the statement in newspapers that the Colonies were to be given a hand in the administration of Indian affairs and said he would certainly refuse to be ruled by the Colonies that had so far refused to treat them as equal subjects of his Majesty. He was glad to find Mr. Curtis on the platform and he understood from the latter's book it was Mr. Curtis' object that India should have a place in the Empire not as a dependency but as a dominion. In that case he welcomed the proposal. But if that were not so, he would strongly object to the Colonies having a share in the Government of Indian affairs. In conclusion he asked them to persist constitutionally in pressing these reforms and convince the British public of the justice of their cause. If that was done, he said, they were bound to get their cherished reward, namely Self-Government, which freedom-loving England had granted even to her once enemy—the Boers.

The Hon. Moulvi Fazlul Haque seconded the resolution in Urdu. He said all the nationalities of India wanted Home Rule.

At the request of the President Mrs. Saroiini Naidu addressed the League on Hindu-Mahomedan unity. She said the co-operation of the two great Indian communities in demanding Home Rule was a happy augury that the time was not far off when they would realise their dream of Home Rule.

Mr. Yakub Hussain Khan supporting the resolution, said it was not a question of Government by other people but a question of international Government.

Mr. Mahomed Umar of Punjab, Nawab Zaffar Ali Khan and the Hon. Syed Ally Nabi of Agra supported the resolution. They said that by accepting the joint reform scheme both the Hindus and the Mahomedans had shown to the world the unity of the two great communities of India. It was a first step to lead them to the altar of Self-Government.

The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The Raja of Jhangirabad then moved that their Council should be authorised to send a deputation to England immediately after the war to co-operate with the Congress deputation in pressing the Indian claims as outlived in the reform scheme.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Mirza Samiullah Beg moved a resolution urging for the repeal of the Arms Act. In the course of a long speech he pointed out that it was to the interests of both the rulers and the ruled to repeal the Act immediately.

The resolution was carried.

A resolution protesting against the treatment of Indians in the Colonies was next put from the chair and carried.

At this stage Mr. M. K. Ghandi who was present at the meeting, was asked to address the meeting. He exhorted them to conduct their proceedings in Urdu if they wished to carry out their resolution to maintain Urdu as the *lingua franca* of India. He further urged them to take some interest in the Hindu literature which would enable them to arrive at a permanent reapproachement. in the Colonies the Hindus and Mussalmans had always co-operated in taking concerted measures and if that example was followed in India the coveted prize would soon be theirs. He also advised them that in the course of their propaganda they should not be afraid of the Government because it was in the nature of the Englishman to bow before the strong and ride over the weak.

PRESS ACT.

In speaking on the resolution demanding the repeal of the Press Act the mover, Mr. Mumtaz Hussein, said the passing of such Acts created more discontent instead of removing it.

In seconding the resolution Dr. Naziruddin Hasan said the Act was applied to the "Comrade" but he ventured to say if the Government had carried out the suggestions made in that admirable paper they would not have seen the days they were witnessing at present. The resolution was carried.

DEFENCE ACT.

The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Karim moved a resolution viewing with dismay the present administration of the Defence of India Act, and recommending the appointment of an Advisory Committee in every province to consider the case of every person intended to be dealt with under the Act.

He said though the Act was passed as a war emergency measure in Bengal this Act had placed a fresh weapon in the hands of the blessed C.I.D. His grievance was Governments were being duped by the C.I.D. They could not believe men of culture and patriotism, like Messrs. Mahomed Ali Shaukat Ali, Abdul Kalam Azad and others would at any time dream of driving the British out of India, or do anything unpatriotic. The C.I.D. had to justify their existence and finding few cases of sedition they took advantage of the Government measures, and were creating disaffection among the people. They had very few public-spirited leaders among them and they were being dealt with one by one under the Act. The administration of the Act had brought about the result that no man came forward to do work of mercy as he was getting afraid of the C.I.D.

Mr. Abdul Aziz seconded the resolution.

MR. PAL'S STIRRING SPEECH.

The President before putting the resolution on the Defence of India Act to the vote, said message after message had been sent to him to urge Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal to speak on this resolution. Mr. Pal was then asked to speak and he was received with great enthusiasm. He made a stiring speech in the course of which he said 25 years ago he could not have dreamt of being invited to speak in a formal but powerful meeting of the Moslems,—why 25, even 10 years ago, even five years ago, he was afraid they would have been as much afraid of him as some people still were. The Act really injured the cause of the defence of India. He was not an anarchist. There were no anarchists in Bengal but revolutionary patriots. Revolutionary patristism would never have born if there was no attempt to stifle evolutionary patriotism. There was not one respectable family, high or low, in educated Bengal which was not directly or indirectly affected by interuments. Even after acquitals by courts of justice, young men were rearrested and interned. He asked them to fancy who were even interned. One of t'em was the nephew of Sir Asutosh Mukerji. Could not the Government have seen Sir Asutosh and placed the evidence against his nephew, and if Sir Asustosh said the evidence was unimpeachable the whole country would say so. But the Government would not do that, they would not trust the people and that distrust was due to conflict of interest. That conflict could be removed by one thing only, and that was Sel-Government or Home Rule. Somebody wanted England always to rule India but he said he did not want anybody always to rule India. The only person he wanted to rule over India was Allah. He wanted an honourable and perpetual connection, a federal connection, a great Indo-British Empire, and they would dominate, not by arms but by character, the whole world civilisation. They would keep Asia and Europe in the hollow of their hands. That was a glorious ideal worth living for and dying for. (Loud applause).

INTERNMENT OF MR. MAHOMED ALI

Mr. M. Haque then moved a resolution recording deep sorrow and pain caused to the entire Moslem community, by the internment of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Zafar Ali Khan and praying the Government to restore them to liberty thereby earning the deep gratitude of India. Mr. Haque said even the the meanest man had right of knowing the charge against him but these great men were not told what charges were against them. He challenged any Government official to say they were seditious or undesirable people. He asked the Moslems of India to remember no one was safe if these three men were not safe. They ought to raise their protest at the top of their voice and tell the Government they refused to obey these orders. They ought to wait on Lord Chelmsford and demand from the Viceroy the release of these three gentlemen.

Mr. Syed Nabiullah seconded the resolution which was carried. In doing so he urged the Government to save the Moslem community from drifting to a seditious propaganda by releasing these gentlemen.

Various resolutions expressing satisfaction at the passing of the U. P. Municipalities Act which accepted the principle of separate representation for Moslems on public bodies, demanding amendment of the Patna University Bill, and immediate establishment of a university at Dacca, advocating separation of the Judicial and Executive functions at an early date, and the appointments of Governors in all Indian Provinces with Executive Councils and on other minor subjects were discussed and carried.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM.

A resolution which was not on the agenda paper but which was brought forward at the desire of members relating to internment of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was that the Maulana should be given a trial on the charge made against him by the Government of Behar and Orissa.

The Hon. Mr. Mozural Haque in moving the resolution, said how orders were passed against Maulana by the Bengal Government, ordering him to leave the presidency, and how the Government agreed to cancel the order on receiving a petition from 15,000 Mahomedans and a guarantee given by the Moslem leaders in Bengal that Moulana would not do anything that would give offence to the Government. With reference to the charge made by the Behar Government he said Maulana had publicly repudiated the charge and it was the duty of the Government now to give him an opportunity of clearing him of the charge.

The resolution was duly seconded and carried.

A resolution recording full confidence in the President and Honorary Secretary was also passed.

A vote of thanks to chair was then carried amidst great enthusiasm.

Mr. Jinnah replied briefly and the proceedings terminated.

BANQUET TO CONGRESS AND MOSLEM LEAGUE LEADERS.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD AT HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 30.

A banquet was given last night by the Hon. Raja of Mahomudabad to the leading members of the Congress and the Moslem League and other distinguished visitors. Over one hundred and fifty covers were laid. After the loyal toast was heartily responded to, Mr. Jinnah proposed the toast of Congress, and Mr. S. N. Bannerjee responded by proposing the toast of the Moslem League. Both toasts were most enthusiastically drunk.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

CLAIMS OF INDIA OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 6-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

The report of the Indian Students Department for the year ending 30th June last says on the whole the record of work done even under the restricted opportunities of war time is encouraging to those responsible for it and the growing tone of cordiality and friendliness among Indian students in Britain is unmistakeable. It may be said that the influences which made for misunderstandings have diminished, that the real objects of the Department are better appreciated and that commonsense and good humour have prevailed.

The report concludes:—"It may well be that the only permanent solution of the student problem lies in building up in India universities, industries and institutions adequate to give her sons all the training they require, but that day is yet far off and in the meantime it may fairly be said that there is now no serious difficulty for Indian students in England which cannot be overcome by perseverance and encouragement on the part of those who wish to serve them and on the part of students good conduct and goodwill."

LATER.

The report of the Indian Students Department also says that the records of Indian Advisory Committees, especially of Bombay, are encouraging. It emphasises the importance of their work since it is chiefly in India that the student problem will be solved, and no effort should be spared to strengthen the Committees, popularise their labours and make them every year more representative and more efficient. The secretaries should be heartily supported by the Provincial educational authorities and they should be able to rely on the constant help of a small executive of working members. They might well have co-operation also of one or two representatives of students chosen from men who have studied successfully in England.

The report also suggests occasional conferences between secretaries and members, ample supplies of information at every centre and allowances to enable secretaries to travel in their provinces and even to visit England. It also suggests a further utilisation of the Indian press to explain the objects of the committees and to secure the co-operation of the leaders of Indian opinion.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

POLITICAL CHAOS IN DUAL MONARCHY.

WHOLESALE RESIGNATIONS AND DISMISSALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

Political chaos reigns in Austria-Hungary. Wholesale resignations and dismissals of prominent men are generally regarded as responsible for Austria's parlous condition as a satellite of Germany. The chief victim is dictator Count Tissa, who will crown the King to-morrow, but will probably retire after that.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRANCE'S MAN-POWER.

MOBILISATION OF CIVILIANS BETWEEN 17 AND 60.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 30.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Chamber has authorised the State to advance eight millions sterling to shipowners for construction and purchase of ships.

A bill will be introduced in the Senate providing for mobilisation of civilians between 17 and 60 and organisation of national labour in France and colonies.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BAGDAD RAILWAY.

MOST VITAL LINK DESTROYED BY BRITISH AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 12 p.m., Dec. 30.

The great Chikaldir Bridge, mentioned in the communique yesterday, was a most vital link with the Bagdad Railway. Its destruction means interrupting Turkish communications with Mesopotamia and to Syria and cutting off rail supplies from the rich provinces.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

There was brisk animation at the Taj and Green's last night to welcome the New Year by ringing it in,—and otherwise. At the Open Air Concert at Green's Roof Garden, the Governor's Band, by his Excellency's permission, played from 8 p.m., to midnight, the audience providing an accompaniment of encores! The Taj Mahal, Union Band and Green's Orchestras, too, were kept busy, responding fuly to the spirit of the occasion. The Khaki element was anything but inconspicuous. Mr. C. Stengler, and his staff, rose to the occasion, looking after their multitude of guests with great success. The Manager of the Taj, we may mention, has arranged for a New Year Entertainment for the whole of his staff, numbering not far short of a thousand, from the humble *Hamal* upwards. That is the right New Year spirit.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS.

END OF SESSION.

PROTEST AGAINST WORKING OF DEFENCE ACT.

DEMAND FOR EDUCATION ON NATIONAL LINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 30.

The last sitting of the present sessions of the Congress was held this morning and in spite of the early hour of the sitting the attendance was as large as on the previous days. The proceedings commenced with the Hon. Principal Paranjpe moving a resolution protesting against the Patna University Bill and strongly urging it should be so amended as to make it a thoroughly liberal and progressive measure. He said most of provisions of Bill ought entirely to be condemned. India owed her present existence to the spread of western education and they always looked with great care at the proposal, the effect of which would be to stop that progress. The consequence of this bill would be to retard the progress of education. The existing universities were full of shortcomings, but even then they had done useful work. In the new Universities, therefore, they wanted all the good points of the old universities, and further good points introduced therein. They did not want that the universities should be emasculated and their usefulness taken away. The Patna University would be a university in name only, but really would be a department of Government. He went into the details of Bill and said it was a combination of the bad points of both the affiliating and residential universities in India. He said where there was not a large class of people who could afford to spend very large sums it was not possible to have a residential university alone. He had no objection to a residential university, but they must have an additional affiliating university side by side. As regards the provisions relating to colleges, he observed they ought to allow proper facilities to teachers to expand their work, but if the teachers were restricted to elementary work, they would lose all interest in the work. He also urged that Government ought to stimulate the growth of colleges, particularly when it was acknowledged that Indian students were too poor and the existing colleges were getting overcrowded. In conclusion, he said the grievance was not a provincial one. Although the future of Behar was wound up with the existence of a proper university, there was another point of view, that of the whole of India. India was not going to be satisfied with five or six universities for all time to come. They needed hundreds of universities, only if they were properly started. They were already hearing of schemes for new universities. New universities were bound to become a matter of practical politics sooner or later, and he believed, therefore, once they allowed a reactionary Bill to be placed on the statute book all the new universities would be modelled on the Patna University. Behar had done her duty and other provinces ought to follow suit. Encourage Behar and tell the Government it was not a Bill of this nature they wanted. It was like a man wanting bread being offered stone. He would suggest this Bill should be withdrawn and a fresh one introduced. The Member for Education was an Indian in full sympathy with them and he was full of hope. Once they expressed their emphatic protest, Behar would be given a University worthy of its name and calculated to further the interests of the provinces.

Mr. Govind Raghava Iyer of Madras seconded and Dr. Nilratan Sirkar supported the resolution.

Mr. S. Sinha of Bankipur, supporting, said the measure was a menace not only to Patna but to the whole of India. It had been said that it was a gift horse. They would have rather no university than having this.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. I. B. Sen moved the following resolution:—"That this Congress views with alarm the extensive use made of the Defence of India Act and Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818 and urges that in the application of the Defence of India Act, which is an emergency measure, the same principle should be followed as under the Defence of Realm Act of the United Kingdom, and the same procedure adopted in dealing with persons sought to be proceeded against under the Act. That after arrest a statement in writing of the charges on which the arrest is made or an order of internment is intended to be passed, should be handed over to the person arrested, that a statement by way of explanation should be taken from an arrested person in writing if he so desires, but that statements in the nature of a confession shall not be taken except under the safeguards provided in the case of accused persons under the Code of the Criminal Procedure. That as soon as possible and before an order for internment is made, after arrest, all papers and statements in connection with the case should be laid before a committee consisting of a lawyer judge of the High Court, a non-official practising lawyer, and a judge belonging to the Indian Civil Service for consideration, and that proper facilities for legal assistance be afforded to persons arrested under the Defence of India Act; that in the case of proceedings under the Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818 and similar regulations in other provinces, the same procedure may be followed so far as practicable.

"That this Congress strongly protests against the unjust orders passed by the Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces and Berar, prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the said Provinces and earnestly urges the Government of India to allay the public feeling by advising the Governments concerned to cancel the orders in question."

Mr. I. B. Sen in moving the resolution on the Defence of India Act said the Congress was in complete agreement with the avowed objects of the Act which was intended for the prevention of political crimes, but the difference was about the method by which the Government was trying to achieve the object. Was it needed, he asked, to apply it against a gifted leader like Mrs. Besant? She visited Bengal and was now at Lucknow. Have the Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces lost anything by allowing her to come to Calcutta and Lucknow? It had been said by Lord Carmichael that there was no harsh application of the Act, but was it a correct statement of facts. If that were so, then why were there so many house searches, why were so many young men arrested and subsequently released, why were so many young students arrested on their way to examination hall? Was not that a harsh administration of the act? Lord Carmichael further said he believed it was applied to persons who were either the brain or hand of conspiracy or recruiters. His Excellency believed that. But the people also equally honestly believed that many innocent young men had been ruined by the misapplication of the Act on the report of the C.I.D., the spoilt child of the bureaucracy. They could not any longer allow this "spoilt child" to roam about with a sharp knife in its hand. They wanted only a regular trial in an open court. It had been said that means could not be adopted now, but justice could not be substituted by injustice. What was wanted was that an honest effort should be made to convince the party concerned and the public that justice was being done.

Mr. K. N. Iyer seconding asked what Mrs. Besant's fault was, that she was made the victim of that Act. Was it because she loved India so much, that she was prevented from entering Bombay and the Central Provinces. No explanation was asked from her before passing these orders and so they wanted to enter an emphatic protest against those orders.

Mr. Sirish Chandra Chatterjee of Dacca in supporting said he came from a place where the administration of the Defence of India Act was vigorous and its operation extensive. Allowing the Government statement that 479 people had been dealt with under the Act from his vast experience gathered as counsel defending many political cases, he could say this much, that the victims under the Defence of India Act were mostly men of great character and self-respect and connected with charitable institutions. Their only misfortune was in their not being in the good books of the C.I.D. He then narrated in details the hardships to which people arrested under the Act were put while in "Hajut."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

EDUCATION ON NATIONAL LINES.

Mr. G. S. Arundale then moved a resolution on education demanding education on national lines and controlled by Indians.

The following is the full text of the resolution on education:—

(a) That this Congress records its deliberate conviction that to fester the development of higher education in India it is necesary thats (1) administrative and educational service should be filled mainly by qualified Indians, the existing distinction between the Indian and Provincial services being done away with and that (2) a substantial majority of the members of the senates of the Universities now existing, or to be established should be elected by the graduates of the Universities and by the professors and teachers of institutions affiliated thereto, and that such senates should have full control over their own executive and educational policy.

(b) That this Congress is strongly of opinion that the Government should assign larger sums of money to secondary and higher education than is done at present, and that the rules relating to the maximum number of admissions into a class, fees and grants-in-aid should be modified, and that in the matter of grants-in-aid the present differences between European and Indian students should be abolished, and facilities afforded to all deserving pupils irrespective of race caste or creed for receiving the benefits of higher education.

(c) That in view of the paramount importance of educating the masses and the experience of other countries which shows that the diffusion of elementary education is essential to the widespread industrial education and general progress, this Congress urges upon the Government of India the necessity of taking early steps to make elementary education free and compulsory.

(d) That in view of the experience of other countries this Congress strongly urges upon the Government the urgent necessity of starting an adequate number of Industrial, Technical, Agricultural and Commercial schools, and similar institutions of a higher type to provide suitable education for Industrial and Commercial careers which will have the additional advantage of relieving the pressure on accommodation in general schools and colleges.

(e) That this Congress is further of opinion that if necessary until national control is effectively secured over the educational system voluntary organisations independent of Government control should be started and developed for the purpose of founding and expanding schools and colleges, and for imparting general, technical and commercial education suited to the needs of the country."

(f) That in the opinion of this Congress compulsory religious instruction in any school or college aided out of public funds to pupils, the consent of whose parents has not been previously obtained, is incompatible with the policy of religious neutrality to which the Government has pledged itself and urges the early insertion of a conscience clause in the Educational Code to prevent interference on the part of school or college authorities with the religious beliefs of their pupils.

Mr. G. S. Arundale in moving the resolution said that the resolution expressed some dissatisfaction with regard to their education as they had already expressed to the Government of the country. This resolution in some way was a step towards final and complete control of India, over the education of her children. Behind every one of the clauses was one fundamental fact with regard to Home Rule. They saw good Government was no substitute for Self-Government. Similarly he would say good education was no substitute for national education. They demanded the training of their youths must be in the hands of teachers of their own race. It was absolutely necessary in the interests of the development of their country. Everywhere else except India they found this cardinal principle. Why then, he asked, was it not observed in India? India refused any longer to be an educational dependency on Great Britain. India refused any longer to be the dependency of a country which Lord Haldane said the other day lacked behind many other countries in the matter of educational progress. In ancient times India was in the forefront in the whole world in educational matters and shall be in the forefront in the world in the near future. The spirit of national aspirations must permeate their schools and colleges and they would not be satisfied unless that spirit was brought about. They had been refused free and compulsory education. Mr. Gokhale made every effort, he possibly could, but in vain. It was not their fault, it was the fault of their rulers and that was the primary defect.

Then they had another defect,—that was Lord Curzon's University Act of 1904, and the Patna University Bill just introduced which showed reaction was rather the order of the day than reform. Then he would ask them to look at the constitution of the Indian Educational Service. These ought to be majority of Indians and not Europeans. Then again they knew how a young European was sent out by an ignorant Secretary of State to take precedence over a far abler and experienced Indian. They did not want men life Prof. Bose to take second place to young and inexperienced European Professor. In older days European professors were far better than those of to-day, because there were no such facilities of going to Europe as existed now. They had, therefore, to be in India and had to identify themselves with the interests of the people and become friends of the people. European professors of to-day were in no sense friends of the people. What they asked teachers was to love India. Above all else a few Europeans could do that. Therefore there must be a few Europeans in the Service. He would tell them frankly he wanted all the higher administrative posts should be exclusively occupied by Indians but he was told there was no harm in having a few Europeans. That gave him the chance of coming in. He was able to say he loved India above all else. Then they had to look at the times of study which were fixed to suit the convenience of European Professors. There they found the curriculum overloaded and the mind was becoming the master of the students instead of being their servants. Again there was no system to teach patriotism at present. Patriotism was synonymous with sedition. Then again where was the training of a youth in the defence of the motherland? They desired military training should be given precedence over intellectual training. Finally he suggested they must look with impatience upon the way their young were repressed. Every effort at self-sacrifice was repressed in the most abominable manner. They ought to be trained to take a suitably active share in obtaining the freedom of the motherland. National education was their birthright and they must have it.

The Hon. Mr. Krishna Rao in seconding the resolution pointed out that even after 150 years of British Rule in India ever after the Educational despatch of 1854 and report of the Education Commission of 1882, no progress worth mentioning had been made in the progress of Indian education. There were at present only 5½ millions of boys in primary schools, one and a half millions in secondary schools, and about 50,000 in colleges, out of a population of 310 millions. This was a most miserable state of things, and ought to be remedied immediately by giving greater impetus to education.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Hanumanta Rao and Mr. S. K. Bose and was unanimously carried.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN WAR CONFERENCE.

The following resolution was put from the chair and carried:—

"With regard to the proposal of the Secretary of State for India inviting two special elected representatives from India to assist him in the forthcoming Special Imperial Conference to a series of special and continuous sittings of the War Cabinet in order to consider War questions and to prosecute the war vigorously, this Congress urges that at least two representatives of India to be elected by the elected members of the Imperial and various Provincial Councils should be allowed to represent India directly and not merely to assist the Secretary of State for India.

Resolutions asking for a Governor-in Council for the United Provinces, for High Courts for the Punjab and other Provinces, supporting the Swadeshi movement, authorising the All-India Congress Committee to send a deputation to England or if necessary to arrange for a special session of the Congress in England, urging trials of Indians by jury with at least half its number being Indians, urging the abolition of Indian Students Bureau in the United Kingdom, thanking the British Congress Committee, and re-electing the General Secretaries were moved from the chair and carried.

VOTE OF THANKS TO RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. N. Basu then moved a vote of thanks to the Reception Committee. In doing so he referred to the change that had taken place in the attitude of the Moslems towards the Congress and thanked especially those Hindu and Mussalman leaders of the United Provinces who brought about this unity between the two classes of Indians. He particularly mentioned the name of the Raja of Mahmudabad who succeeded in dispelling the illusion from his community. These men had made it possible to claim the boon which England had given them, and India should have freedom after passing through the period of minority. Lucknow had given a message to future India.

The President next said that it was customary to announce at the close of the session, the name of the next place of the sitting of the Congress. Owing to some differences and difficulties, he was unable to make that announcement. The matter was left to the All-India Congress Committee which would decide a place and announce it.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then thanked the President for the trouble he had taken, in his old age to come over all the way from Faridpur to Lucknow to preside over their proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT'S CLOSING SPEECH.

The President in reply said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In my opening address I asked for a reasonable measure of your support and indulgence. You have given me both in superabundance, surpassing even my most sanguine expectations. The great success which has attended the labours of the 31st Indian National Congress will no doubt soon become a matter of official record, but few will remember to what that success was really due. As the official head of this Congress I bear ungrudging testimony to the irrefragible fact that it is the patriotism, enthusiasm, earnestness, no less than firmness and sobriety of the delegates to the 31st Indian National Congress which have achieved such a brilliant result. There is a universal and growing national consciousness which has roused India from her slumber of ages, and which has inspired its people with the full appreciation of their power and strength. The scattered units of the Nation have thus coalesced and come together to assert and demand their natural rights, and to accept their responsibilities as free citizens of the British Empire. To the Reception Committee, you all in general and myself in particular, are deeply indebted for the princely hospitality, and very kind attention which they have so lavishly extended to us during the five days of our stay at Lucknow. At the outset I deeply deplored the death of Gangaprasad Varma and Bishen Narain Dar, two of our bravest comrades in this national struggle. But to-day I rejoice to find that Lucknow has rapidly filled up their places by presenting to us such men as Jugat Narain and Gokaranath whose devotion to duty, indomitable courage and self-sacrifice are an object-lesson which other provinces would do well to emulate. To the volunteers I offer no thanks, for thanks would be a very poor return for the services they have rendered. I regard them in the light of recruits who are training themselves for future services to the motherland. They will form fresh units when the call for active service comes to them. I bless them one and all with all the warmth and fervour that I possess in my old age. We have finished the deliberations of the 31st Indian National Congress but our labours are not yet closed. In fact our work does not end but only begin this day. It is now our duty to carry the mandate of this Congress, and give effect to its deliberations throughout the country, go forth to the country, penetrate into villages where the nation lives and preach to them the gospel of salvation and carry to them the messages of hope and confidence which you have received from this parliament of the people. We do not simply press for our rights and liberties, but are ready and anxious to bear our responsibilities. At the present moment the Empire is in urgent need of man-power to bring the war to a successful and glorious issue. I would ask you all who are of military age to enlist yourselves in the army and participate in this glorious work. In Bengal the Ambulance Corps first set the ball rolling and officer after officer has borne testimony to the splendid services which they have rendered under circumstances of no ordinary difficulties. It has given birth to the Bengali regiment whose deeds, I am sure, will soon fill the hearts of Bengal and of all India with just pride and gratification. I call upon every province, every community and every race, to come forward to take their proper share in this titanic struggle, so that all of us may claim a share in its glorious achievement.

The session was then dissolved.

CONGRESS AND SIR JAMES MESTON.

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 31.

Sir James Meston granted a long interview this morning to Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, the President of the Indian National Congress. His Honour gave a patient hearing to the views and opinions of Mr. Mazumdar regarding the present situation and aspirations of the people at the conclusion of the war. Sis James took a great interest in the proceedings of the Congress.

Your Kidneys may cause DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE or GENERAL WEAKNESS.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the Proved Remedy
Take them for all Kidney & Urinary Troubles.

In these trying complaints Dr. Cassell's Tablets are of proved value. They restore perfect efficiency to the kidneys by nourishing the nerves which control kidney action, and thus they enable the system to get rid of uric acid and other impurities which are the cause of Urinary Troubles, Dropsy, and Rheumatism.

Dr. Chas. Forshaw, D.Sc., F.R.M.S., etc., the well-known scientist, says: "I have thoroughly tested Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and can conscientiously recommend them as an eminently safe and effective remedy for all forms of nerve and bodily weakness, and many forms of stomach and kidney troubles."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are prepared from purest selected ingredients, of proved restorative power; their incomparable efficacy has made them the most popular remedy in the world for

Nervous Breakdown	Nervous Debility	Stomach Disorders
Nerve Paralysis	Sleeplessness	Vital Exhaustion
Infantile Paralysis	Anæmia	Wasting Diseases
Neurasthenia	Kidney Weakness	General Debility

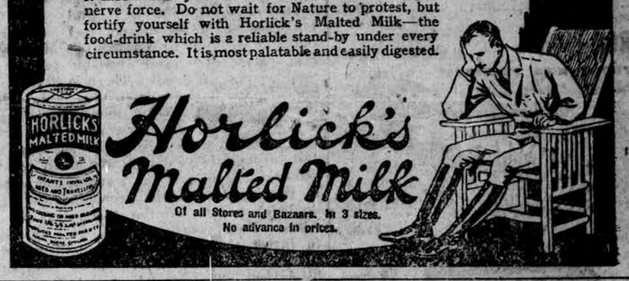
and as a protection against Malaria, Dysentery, and Infectious complaints.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets and take no substitute. Sold by Chemists and Bazaars in all parts of India at As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, the larger size being the more economical.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Free Sample.
Send 2 Annas in stamps for postage and packing to J. Murray and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 303, Bombay, and you will receive a generous free sample.

When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.



Horlick's Malted Milk
Of all Stores and Bazaars. In 3 sizes.
No advance in prices.

IN INDIA
IN BURMA
IN CEYLON
IN STRAITS

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS 32 at a Re. 1.

IS A HOUSE-HOLD WORD
WHEN
IN NEED OF A
TONIC TRAY.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST

No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokey Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, no Bother.
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.
Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.
In more than 50 different styles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor Bombay
WOOLLEN CARPET MANUFACTURERS.
We manufacture Carpets of any design and quality.
A variety of our ready-made stock can be seen at our shop.
A visit to our shop is sure to please you.
AHMEDABAD WOOLLEN CARPET DEPOT.,
Kalbadevi Road,
Opp. the Cinema.

TWELFTH INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES.

STATE AID AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Dec. 30

The Industrial Conference met this afternoon in the Congress Pandal shortly after the sitting of the Congress was over. Pandit Gokran Nath Misra welcomed the delegates after which the Conference elected Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur as president. After being garlended the President delivered his address.

In the course of his Presidential address the Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur said:—

Gentlemen, industrially India is almost on her last legs. While other countries have been making rapid strides in industrial progress, India has practically stood still. In the meanwhile, the population of the country has been growing, and a continuously increasing proportion of the people has been thrown upon agriculture for subsistence. In 1891, 62 per cent. of the people were returned as depending on agriculture, in 1901, 68 per cent, and in 1911, 71 per cent. In England, of every hundred workers, 58 are engaged in industrial pursuits, and only eight in agriculture, whereas in India the industries give employment to only 12 per cent. of the population. This is, on the face of it, an unnatural state of things. It is a well-known fact that the occupation of agriculture, besides being precarious, is not so remunerative as manufacture. The result is that we are to-day very poor compared with other nations. And yet there was a time when India was reckoned among the richest countries of the world.

The chief requisites for industrial development are the following:—natural resources, labour of various grades, technical knowledge, capital, machinery, organisation, markets, transport facilities, state-aid and business enterprise.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Speaking in a general way we may say that the natural resources of India are abundant. In this the country possesses a special advantage for the growth of industry. But it is strange that the raw materials of the country should have to travel many thousands of miles to be converted into finished articles and then brought back and sold in the Indian market. The soil of India is fertile and is capable of yielding a large variety of agricultural products. The country is also rich in mineral resources. The soil conditions, however, are not the same in every province, nor are the mineral resources evenly distributed throughout the country. It is necessary to bear this in mind in view of the fact that considerable losses have often resulted from a want of recognition of the suitability of a site for a particular industry. Thus, for instance, we know that cotton mills can best succeed in the Bombay Presidency, jute mills in Bengal, and iron industries in Chota Nagpur. It is always an advantage to start a large factory in a place where coal is obtainable at cheap cost. I do not mean, however, to suggest that proximity to the source of raw materials is the only factor in determining the suitability of sites for industries. Facilities for transporting goods to the market are also an important factor. It may sometimes be found profitable to bring raw materials from a distance and even to import them from abroad.

LABOUR.

We all know that while labour is abundant in some parts, it is scarce in others. It is necessary, therefore, for the industrial development of the country to secure the mobility of labour. This can be done by removing the social prejudices of the labouring classes, by cheapening the railway fares, and by making the conditions of work in the factories more attractive. But quite as important as the quantity of labour is its quality. Labour is of various grades, but it is roughly divided into two sorts, namely, skilled and unskilled. The bulk of the labouring population, of course, belongs to the second class. The unskilled labourer is—notwithstanding his native intelligence, sobriety, and industrious habits—ignorant, slow, clumsy in his methods of work, and wasteful of materials and tools. One of the great needs of the hour is, therefore, the training of labour. For this purpose, schools should be started in suitable centres in every district for imparting industrial education of the primary sort, the chief object of which would be to improve the efficiency of the average labourer so that he may turn out better and more work and get a better return for his labour. But a system of elementary general education must precede industrial education. Such elementary education will be helpful to the workman in a variety of ways,—it will quicken his native intelligence, enable him to learn his trade in a short time, and make him more self-reliant.

CAPITAL.

The next requisite is capital. In the language of orthodox political economy, industry is limited by capital. In India the amount of capital available for industrial purposes is small. There is, it is true, some money lying idle in some hands, but the talk about the immensity of the hoarded capital of the country is a gross exaggeration. The proverbial shyness of Indian capital is due in the main to two causes. The first is the want of confidence in the capacity of the promoters and the doubtful nature of the concerns themselves. Poor people cannot be expected to invest their little alls in undertakings the success of which is more than problematical. The second cause is that a large part of the available capital is already invested in land and in businesses where it earns decent rates of interest. To draw out these moneys for investment in industries two measures may be adopted. Government may lend their support to industrial concerns and thus inspire confidence in the minds of the capitalists. Inadequacy of capital is one of our chief bombay has already shown the way in this respect, and let us hope the other Nniversities will soon follow suit. In osder to prevent a misunderstanding I wish here to make it clear that the mere possession of a commercial degree will not make a man a business expert. It is the school of experience alone which can turn out a successful business-man. But I hold that commercial education will furnish the ground-work on which experience will build.

STATE AID.

It is now recognised everywhere that the part which the State can play in the economic development of a country is very great. The old *laissez-faire* doctrine gradually lost its hold on the minds of thinkers by about the last quarter of the nineteenth century and Germany and Japan have recently given the quietus to it. In most of the civilised countries of the modern world, the State does everything in its power to promote national industry. The economic development of Japan has been systematically fostered by the State. Besides subsidising struggling industries, the Government some years ago set up model factories and pioneered many industries which have now become the source of immense wealth to the country. In Hungary, where the conditions are in many respects similar to those of India, the State has rendered immense help to industry. In addition to the maintenance of a protective tariff and the indirect support given to indigenous industries by the guarantee that all requirements of the State and public authorities should be supplied by home industries, the Government has made various legislative provisions for the encouragement of industry. The main provisions of Act III of 1907 relate to (1) exemptions from taxation and road dues, (2) reduced rates for railway transport and concessions in respect of customs and excise duties and of expropriation, (3) the delivery of industrial salt at a price below that normally charged, (4) the encouragement of the building of workmen's dwellings, (5) the development of industry by a guarantee that all public contracts should be placed with Hungarian farms, and (6) encouragement of industry by direct grants of money. As might be expected, these measures have resulted in a great expansion of production and trade.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

It goes without saying that if the State has to undertake all these duties, it must be provided with the proper kind of machinery. Every province ought to have its Department of Industries with an expert Director at its head assisted by a competent Board consisting of officials and non-officials. Government aid is needed for enabling struggling Indian Industries to stand on their own legs and for the establishment of new industries. The well-organised and fully-developed industries owned and controlled by Europeans but located in India do not call for any assistance at the hands of Government. We have no quarrel with the European industrialists and we ought not to fret over the success which has attended their efforts. On the contrary, we ought to feel thankful to them for having shown us the way in this matter. But it is necessary to point out that the country does not derive the same amount of benefit from foreign business enterprises as from those which are financed with Indian capital and managed by Indian brains.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

I have so far dealt with large industries, because I am convinced that the industrial regeneration of India can come only through the adoption of the system of large-scale production and the most up-to-date business methods. I do not, however, suggest that handicrafts and cottage-industries should bb allowed to die out. Where extreme care and delicate handling are essential, hand-work possesses a natural advantage over the machine, and will successfully withstand the competition of the latter. Artistic work will always continue to be done by the hand. In many cases, handicrafts may also flourish as industries subsidiary or supplementary to large-scale industries. The handicrafts ought, however, to be re-organised and made more efficient. Sometimes, the use of small labour-saving machines will add considerably to their productivity. Small factories will also often be found very profitable. In the reorganisation of these small industries co-operation is likely to play a very important part. The Co-operative Credit Societies at present confine their operations mainly to agriculture, but it is to be hoped that gradually they will see their way to embrace industries also within their scope of work. Government also ought to assist them in various ways, e.g., by supplying to them machinery on the hire purchase system and by selling to them raw materials at wholesale price. The domestic or commission system should receive our special attention. One great merit of this system is that it can offer employment to women of the middle class. The interposition of the middleman between the domestic producer and the consumer will help in developing the home industries, for then the producer will obtain a market for his work, and the consumer a wide choice in the satisfaction of his wants. Exhibitions and fairs will also be beneficial to their growth in encouraging their sale and creating new markets for them. I desire to note here with satisfaction that an Association has recently been started in Calcutta under the patronage of her Excellency Lady Carmichael for the encouragement of home industries.

Mr. Modhulkar then presented the annual report which was unanimously adopted. Several papers were next submitted, but for want of time they were not ready.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey moved that in interest of the country it was essential that the management of Railways now at present managed by State, be taken over by it as opportunity occurs.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and carried.

A committee was appointed to draw up a memorandum dealing with the questions referring to the Indian Industrial Conference for circulation to the Standing Committee.

After reaffirming important resolutions adopted last year and after the constitution was circulated among members inviting their opinion before the 31st March next, the following office bearers were elected:—Hon. Mr. Mudholker and Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as Joint-Secretaries, and Mr. J. K. Mehta, Assistant Secretary. The office of the Conference will be located in Bombay.

With a vote of thanks to the Secretaries and the President the proceedings, which lasted about two hours, terminated.

SEARCH LIGHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP
FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.
Constructed of best material and finished the very best style.

Price Complete Lamp Rs. 5
Price Extra Dry Battery N. 1689 As. 12

Fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.
HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT,
Abdul Rehman St. near Market, BOMBAY

COMBINATION PERAMBULATORS.

A large consignment of Three-Part Combination Perambulators has arrived by last Mail which is just unpacked and open for disposal at moderate prices.

Besides the above we hold an enormous stock of FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, GIFTS, which are cut so fine prices that they will suit each and every pocket.

Customers are cordially invited to inspec same.

ENGLISH TRADING COMPANY,
315, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

What Studebaker Service Means

Studebaker Service means more than helping the owner when he is in trouble. It is a thorough, deep-rooted and searching inspection of every mechanical detail, given at short and regular intervals, in order to insure 100% operating efficiency for every Studebaker owner. When you buy a Studebaker car you buy Studebaker Service also, the acknowledged obligation of the manufacturer and your local dealer, both of whom will be as much interested in the service of your car years hence as they are today in your purchase.

Prices ON Application.

Your dealer will explain the Studebaker Service System,—a system which enables the Studebaker owner to avoid the troubles which harass so many motors; a system that saves the owner money while increasing his satisfaction.

Each purchaser of a Studebaker car is presented with an instruction book written in non-technical, easily understood language. This book gives complete information on care and operation of car.

A complete supply of parts are always carried in stock, which can be obtained immediately at reasonable prices. And no stone is left unturned to make sure that every Studebaker owner gets full worth for every dollar of the price.

Call at our showrooms and let us tell you more about Studebaker Service.

Sole Agents:—
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in Belgium.)
BOMBAY—CALCUTTA.
Telephone: "1717." Telegrams: "Diamotc."

A Model Educational Institution.

TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL

For Boys & Girls of All Classes & Creeds

(From St. I to VII. Gujarati classes from the very beginning.)

Petit Bungalow, Govalia Tank Road, Bombay.

(Three minutes' walk from Station and Tram Terminus, Grant Road.)

The only school with a large garden and open grounds.

2nd LANGUAGES
LATIN, FRENCH, PERSIAN, SANSKRIT, HEBREW.

MATRIC CLASS IN THE MORNINGS.

Time 8-30 to 10-30 a. m. and 11 a. m. to 1-30 p. m.

HEALTHY LOCALITY; HIGHLY QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

OPEN GROUNDS; EXCELLENT LIBRARY AND UP-TO-DATE LABORATORY.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR GIRLS:

Separate sitting and dining rooms under the direct supervision of an experienced Lady Teacher.

Over 1,000 Students including 278 Girls.

Special care and individual attention of the Principals and the Staff are the secrets of success of this school. *All subjects are taught by specialists only. Physical culture* receives its fair proportion of attention, without being given a place before the training of the mind. Music and needlework classes for girls.

* * *

Eleven Gold and Silver Medals.

Eleven Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded to the first two successful Tutorials at the Matriculation Examination in each subject.

* * *

The Boy Scouts.

With a view to making the boys hardy, spirited and helpful to others in times of emergencies a Boys Scout Corps is recently started under the auspices of the Parsi Ambulance Brigade.

* * *

Lectures by Distinguished Persons.

For the intellectual development of the students attending the Higher Classes of this Institute, a programme has been arranged for monthly lectures to be delivered by Principals and Professors of Colleges, eminent medical practitioners and others connected with education. Most of the lectures will be delivered with the help of Lantern Slides.

New Names Registered from 3rd January (8 a.m. to 12 noon.) | New Classes formed from January. | School Reopens on 8th January 1917.

The IRON CLAW by ARTHUR STRINGER

AUTHOR OF
"THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER,"
"THE WIRE TAPPERS,"
"GUN RUNNERS," Etc.
Novelized from
The Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name.

SYNOPSIS.

On Windward Island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori floods the island and kidnaps Golden's little daughter Margery. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One rescues Margery from Legar and takes her to her father's home. Legar sends Golden a demand for the chart. The coveted chart is lost in a fight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen, but is recovered by the Laughing Mask. Margery rescues the Laughing Mask from the "police. Margery is saved from death at the hands of the Iron Claw by the Laughing Mask. An attempt by the Iron Claw to blow up the O'Mara cottage is frustrated in the nick of time. The Laughing Mask discloses his identity to Margery. Margery overhears the police's plan to take the Laughing Mask prisoner and hastens to warn him. He eludes capture; Margery's father tells her that the Mask has met death. A mysterious woman frightens Legar's henchman into a promise of confession to clear the Laughing Mask. She meets Margery and discloses herself to that young lady as David Manley. Legar and his gang get possession of some loot and escape, taking Margery with them. The Laughing Mask adds to his mysteriousness by once more saving her from death. Margery rescues the chart of the Van Horn loot. The police attempt to arrest David as the Laughing Mask. The Mask appears on the scene. David saves Margery and her friends from Legar's henchmen, one of whom loses his life trying to escape. The police captain teaches Margery the heliograph. In an effort to save David she is almost trapped by Legar. The Laughing Mask comes to her aid. The code saves them. David discovers a diagram which is the means of averting the deaths of the Goldens and their guests at a lawn banquest. Brackett's man reports that while searching for the Laughing Mask, that individual tips him to a robbery by Legar's men; and they are captured. Brackett lays a trap for the Laughing Mask, but Legar catches the captain and his party. They are saved from destruction only by the work of the Mask. The Mask asks Margery's further trust.

NINETEENTH EPISODE.

THE CAVE OF DESPAIR.

Margery Golden was naturally of a happy disposition. Yet as she sat in the fine fragrance of the color-splashed rose garden and let her thoughts dwell on the recent events which had so rudely shattered her many cherished ideals, the pensive-eyed girl could not repress a long-drawn sigh which betrayed only too clearly her distress of mind. From a branch overhead a liquid-noted robin poured his melody of spring and gladness into the unheeding ears of the silent and preoccupied figure on the rustic bench.

Suddenly the feathered songster ceased his joyous carol as Margery heard the sound of approaching steps on the graveled walk. The newcomer stood looking wistfully down at the sweet-faced girl whose golden hair glinted in the shaft of sunlight filtering through the soft spring foliage. She met his look with one of surprised inquiry.

"I had to come, Margery," he answered quietly, "I couldn't stay away from you any longer. Won't you believe that I am truly sorry for what I have done and try to forgive me?"

The silent robin, which had been regarding this masculine intruder into its peaceful domain with some uncertainty, now took wing in a sudden flutter of apprehension. For at that moment a heavy-featured individual had crept up back of the tree with an alarming stealthiness of manner. Unconscious of the presence of the hidden evesdropper, the sad-eyed girl, after a little hesitation, answered the impassioned plea of David Manley.

"I do forgive you," she said in a voice tremulous with emotion, and then, as she saw a hopeful light flash into the eyes of her penitent companion, she added in a firmer tone "but you must not expect too much of me at first, Davy. You have hurt me deeply and it is best that you stay away until the wound is quite healed."

"That shall be as you say," he replied tenderly, "for you have given me hope that some day you will let me come back to you."

Then he slowly took from his pocket a folded square of note paper.

"I had almost forgotten to give this to you," he said, extending the paper to the wondering girl. "I found in fastened on the thorn bush near the great bowlder on Seven Oaks hill. In is addressed to you and I think it must be from the Laughing Mask, for he has been seen around there a number of times."

As Margery hastily glanced at the penciled note she saw that Davy was right in his conjecture, and he regained much that he had lost in her affections as she realized what a struggle it must have cost him to act as message bearer for his masked rival.

"I'll trouble you to hand over that letter, Miss Golden," demanded Captain Brackett in authoritative tones as he stepped from his place of concealment. "I've had my doubts about your wantin' to land that masked criminal in the cell where he belongs ever since you steered us wrong the time he made his last getaway, and perhaps this 'little dockyment will help throw some light on the subject."

His beefy paw suddenly shot out and firmly clutched her slender wrist. But the resisting girl found a timely ally in the person of David Manley, who perceived that for reasons of her own Margery did not wish to surrender the note, and, with a quick movement snatched that object of contention from her fingers and stuffed it in his pocket.

The belligerent captain now advanced threateningly upon the new factor of this unexpected resistance to the majesty of the law.

"Come across with that paper, young man," he bellowed furiously, "or I'll show you what it means to interfere with an officer performin' his duty."

Then as the calm-faced Davy exhibited no indications of complying with this demand, the irate policeman attempted to decide the issue by physical force. Roughly throwing a pinoning arm about the defiant Manley, he made a vigorous effort to extract the much-coveted paper from his prisoner's pocket.

As the struggling figures thrashed and tramped over the orderly flower beds, Enoch Golden and two of Captain Brackett's men, who had heard the sounds of the unequal combat, came hurrying upon the scene. the sight of these enemy re-enforcements acted upon the nearly exhausted Davy like a rowelled spur upon the flanks of a jaded horse. With a supreme effort, he wrenched loose from the grasp of his heavy-handed captor and darted across the stretch of velvet lawn toward the spacious countryhouse, with the determined officers close at his heels. Up the steps and through the open door he scurried, and, gaining the gunroom at the end of the hall, slammed and bolted the heavy door of that sanctuary in the very face of his pursuers.

"Don't be foolish, Davy," called out Golden sharply, "you are making a grave mistake in resisting the law and you will have to suffer the consequences unless you open this door immediately."

As though in compliance with this stern warning, the key grated in the lock and the door swung slowly inward. With a quick rush the besieging forces catapulted into the gunroom, only to find it apparently empty. Then, with a gasp of amazed consternation they beheld a figure which silently emerged from the space between the swung back door and the wall. For that figure wore an enshrouding mask of yellow cambric and gripped in one hand a heavy caliber revolver, which wavered in disconcerting fashion over that startled group.

"I think Davy must be well beyond recall by this time," he said as he slowly backed toward the door, "and I will now leave you to your own devices."

As he spoke the last word he stepped into the hallway, and with almost simultaneous movements pulled the door shut after him and locked it from the outside. Then came a clamor of wrathful voices as the caged detectives, smarting under the indignities to which they had been subjected, hurled themselves in unavailing fury against that stout obstruction which barred their pursuit of the boldly impudent masker.

But with the exception of a fair-haired girl waiting anxiously in the rose garden there was no one in sight about the well-kept grounds. As in response to her eager inquiries, her father told her of their humiliating encounter with the masked interloper, who had miraculously taken the place of the harried Manley, Margery became conscious of the openly suspicious gaze of the russet-faced police captain.

"I don't know what your motive is Miss Golden," he said resentfully, "but for some reason you have tried all along to discredit my theory about Manley and the Laughing Mask being the same person. What has just happened proves I am right, for no two people could have changed places between the time we chased Manley into the gunroom and that masked criminal opened the door. No one came out of that window and you know it as well as I do."

For a moment the puzzled girl took rapid counsel with herself.

"I am afraid I shall have to discredit your theory again, Captain Brackett," she said in unequivocating tones. "for David Manley did come through that window and I saw him with my own eyes."

For a moment the heavy-featured police officer stared at her in apparent disbelief, but Margery felt she had twised the truth in a good cause, and presently he turned from her clear, level gaze with the attitude of a man who has completely lost his bearings.

After lunch she slipped away from the group sitting on the broad veranda, discussing ways and means for the immediate capture of the Laughing Mask, and taking a short cut across the fields, soon came in sight of the old gray farmhouse.

Off to one side of the weatherbeaten dwelling she saw Davy comfortably sprawled in a fringed hammock slung between two gnarled apple trees. Suddenly he sprang out of the hammock and, after an irresolute glance toward the house, set off at an easy pace down the road in the direction of Seven Oaks hill. Under the deserted hammock Margery saw a folded square of paper, which she concluded was the note Davy had so narrowly saved from the ruthless clutches of Captain Brackett earlier in the day.

But instead of the penciled lines of the Laughing Mask she saw a rough diagram of a great bowlder with a star bisecting its base-line. Under this star were the words: "Press at this point until an opening appears." The significance of the puzzling sketch suddenly flashed into the mind of the quick-witted girl. She knew that at one time extensive coal mining operations had been carried on at Seven Oaks hill.

In these forgotten catacombs, an entrance had apparently been effected by the construction of a secret door at the foot of the lone bowlder on the hilltop. This would account for the sudden disappearance of David Manley behind that solitary rock on a previous occasion, and the equally sudden emergence of the Laughing Mask a moment later. With a feeling that at last she had stumbled upon a tangible clue, Margery sped rapidly across the meadows in the hope of raching the undermined hill before Davy should arrive by the more circuitous route of the highway.

To her relief, the coast was still clear when she reached her destination, but when she had toiled half way up the steep slope the unsuspecting object of her espionage came sauntering leisurely along the shaded road. Margery darted into a near-by laurel thicket and from this opportune covert kept an intent watch on the movements of the young man, who was now picking his way along the crest of the ridge. As he neared the isolated bowlder he stopped, and then, apparently satisfied he was free from observation, disappeared behind that great sphere of stone. A moment later, as the breathlessly waiting girl half expected, there issued from behind that rock screen a figure clad in the familiar habiliments of the Laughing Mask.

But at that instant another person emerged from behind the bowlder and descended the hillside within a few yards of the thicket where the wide-eyed girl crouched in utter bewilderment. For the newcomer was none other than David Manley himself and the solution of that baffling mystery seemed further off than ever.

AT BAY.

The sadly perplexed girl stepped out from her place of concealment and stood watching the fast disappearing figure of David Manley. To her further amazement, he seemed to be headed directly for the Wilkens' estate. What did it all mean? Deeply occupied with these distressing thoughts, Margery was oblivious to the stealthy approach of four sinister figures worming their way down the slope toward her.

She would have been taken entirely off her guard had not the heavy-footed gangster known as Dutch Frank clumsily loosed a heavy stone, which went bounding and crashing down the steep incline past the startled girl.

"Spread out, and be quick about it!" Legar commanded sharply. "Tony, cut her off from the house; stay where you are, Dutch, in case she doubles back; Mack, you watch the road; I'll get the girl myself."

Then out of her desperation was born a plan, uncertain and hazardous in its nature, but worth attempting as a last resort. Gathering all her strength for a final effort, she headed directly for the lone bowlder standing on the ridge-top some twenty yards above her. She covered the intervening distance with a frenzied burst of speed and threw herself, panting convulsively, at the base of the massive rock.

Then her bruised fingers came in contact with a slight projection, on which she saw painted the faint outline of a red star, She instantly pressed with all her strength against this projection and, with a sharp click of releasing bolts, a slab of wood so closely resembling the rock as to defy detection suddenly dropped in its grooved guides, leaving a narrow aperture in the face of the bowlder.

Even as Legar, his cruel face aflame with evil passion, rushed upon the defenceless girl, she slipped through the strange opening, and as she stumbled on to a rude wooden platform some ingenious mechanism sent the heavy panel shooting into place behind her.

Beneath the plaform on which she was standing the gloom was broken by flickering tallow dips fixed against the wall, and Margery saw, as she expected, the labyrinthian galleries of the long-deserted coal mine. Then as she discovered a ladder which led down into the wavering shadows the heavy barrier suddenly dropped and silhouetted against the outer light she saw the leering face of Legar.

As he came twisting through the narrow passage the harried girl sprang for the ladder and groping her way downward found hersef in a sloping tunnel from which opened a series of exhausted coal pockets.

Margery could now hear rough voices and the shuffling of feet on the platform above her head. After a moment's hesitation she darted into one of the shadowy chambers, hoping to find some place of concealment in its dark recesses. But she was suddenly threatened by new and unexpected dangers, for in the center of that vaultlike room her hurrying feet suddenly slipped from under her, and with a startled outcry she plunged through a hidden trapdoor, which sprang back into place when relieved of her weight.

When the badly shaken girl sat up on the uneven stone flooring where she had landed with considerable force, she realized she had fallen into another of those spectrally lighted chambers on a lower level of the abandoned mine. But there was this difference—the murky cave in which she now found herself had no outlet.

Against one side of that tomblike chamber the miners had left an ascending series of rocky ledges upon which they must have stood to reach the higher coal deposits, but this rough stairway offered no hope of escape to the apprehensive girl.

Then, with a faint flash of light, the trapdoor swung open, and she heard a startled oath, followed by the thud of a heavy body as it struck the rock flooring. A long silence followed and the alarmed girl realized that her unseen enemy must be lying unconscious where he had fallen.

She did not know that the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Black Tony had proved too much for even the iron nerve of those crime hardened gunmen.

"Tony must have fallen down an old shaft, but that's no reason for your throwing a fit," Legar said in a voice that was a trifle unsteady, "may be the girl's down there, too. Get one of those lights off the wall and we'll take a look at that man-trap."

Spurred on by a curse from his grim-faced leader, the heavy-set gangstar called Mack advanced slowly and with some trepidation toward a tallow dip sputtering in a bracket fixed against the inky black wall. As he fumbled at that bracket with thick and clumsy fingers, fearful and grue[some] thing happened. Suspended high over his head and concealed with the wall bra[cket] by a slender wire, invisible in the semi-da[rkness], was a massive iron crowbar, its bevelled edge sharpened to a razorlike fineness. [The] coarse fingers brushing against an ingenious trigger had instantly released that deadly weapon hanging in midair. It dropped straight down like a plummet and catchi[ng] the unsuspecting gunman squarely on the head, split his skull like an eggshell.

But the supernatural horror of those subterranean vaults were still to be exhausted. For a moment Dutch Frank, the blond gangster, stared in white-faced consternation at that ghastly figure stretched before him. Then, with a sudden bleat of terror, he turned from the appalling sight and fled blindly along the dusky tunnel toward the ladder leading to the upper world. In his mad rush to escape from those ill-omened vaults of death he blundered heavily against an old and decaying mine prop.

The age-rotted timber crumbled like paper under the forceful blow from the shoulder of the racing blond giant, and with the suddenness of a cloudburst, a great section of deep-fissured rock, which roofed the tunnel, fell with a sullen roar onto the struggling gangster, crushing out his life and blocking up the passage. As the muttering echoes aroused by that landslide slowly subsided, Legar realized that the hand of death had robbed him of the last of his evil followers, and his savage courage entirely forsook him. Obsessed with a mad desire to escape from the encompassing shadows, he frantically tore at the rocks which now checked his egress.

It was with new misgivings that the girl crouching in the stygian gloom of the walled-in crypt on the lower level of the abandoned mine, heard the muffled roar accompanying the cascade of rocks into the tunnel. Her enemy lying under the trapdoor where he had fallen now gave unmistakable signs of returning consciousness.

But these appalling conjectures were suddenly banished by a danger which threatened dire and immediate results. Her enemy lying under the trapdoor where he had fallen now gave unmistakable signs of returning consciousness.

Presently he would commence to explore his surroundings, and the girl, separated by only a few feet of enshrouding darkness from the merciless criminal, felt her blood turn cold at the thought of those grouping fingers which would eventually find her. But as she waited, scarcely daring to breathe for fear of betraying her presence, she heard a low exclamation of satisfaction come from the Italian gunman, and even while she wondered what it could mean, a small shaft of light suddenly pierced the ebony blackness.

That exclamation from her enemy meant he had found his pocket flashlight unbroken and now a little circle of light travelled over the jutting walls, slowly approaching the spot where Margery Golden crouched, waiting her inevitable discovery with all the courage she could muster. Nearer, and yet nearer, came that betraying beam of light. Suddenly it rested full on the white face of the girl, while from the lips of Black Tony came a startled oath of wonder.

Then the light was quickly extinguished, and Margery heard the soft pad of stealthily approaching footfalls. Into her distraught mind came the memory of those shelf-like ridges she had seen at the farther end of the chamber, and, feeling her way along the damp wall, she stole rapidly toward them. Even as she stumbled against the lowest of those stone projections, she heard the sudden spring of the gangster, followed by his cry of baffled fury as he clawed at the empty air where he had last seen her.

Then came a little click to her ears, and again that circle of light commenced its exploration. It suddenly glared into her eyes, and the shadowy form behind it came rapidly under the ledge.

With drawn breath and tumultuously beating heart, she waited, waited until she saw the bullet-shaped head of the gangster just beneath her. Then with a mighty effort she lifted a heavy lump of coal, and with all her strength sent it crashing in to the hair-matted skull of the Italian.

She now had nothing but her bare hands with which to repel that gangster, more dangerous and vicious than a mad dog. As she lay flat on the narrow ledge momentarily expecting a fresh onslaught, she knew there was but one possible chance for her salvation. If her masked protector should by any chance return to this underground labyrinth, which he had apparently utilized as a terribly guarded hiding place, she might yet escape that knife blade.

But the chance was even more remote than the despairing girl could realize, for at that moment, while she was intently listening for the soft step of Black Tony, the Laughing Mask was seated in a fragrant garden talking in an earnest manner to the pretty Dorothy Wilkens, close beside him. Then as he impulsively leaned over and kissed her they heard the rapidly approaching sounds of a hard-driven motor.

Then that car, in which were seated Captain Brackett and two of his detectives, came into view and, with the whine of hastily applied brakes, stopped a short distance down the road. At sight of these implacable enemies the Laughing Mask, with a word of assurance to his companion, slipped quietly through the hedge and ran lightly toward the highway, down which the detectives were already coming. But the meaning of this surprising manoeuvre was apparent in another moment, for mingled with the startled shouts of the officers came the rapid explosions from a motorcycle, which now darted away with its masked rider bending low over the handle bars.

With a quick crash of gears the automobile started in hot pursuit.

When the Laughing Mask had established a fairly wide margin of safety he slowed down and, leaping from the saddle, ran with quick strides over the fields toward Seven Oaks hill, looming across the valley. A few moments later the stalwart police captain and his two men came pounding over the same course, but at a somewhat slower and heavier gait.

Far down in those buried chambers under the hill, for which those striving figures were headed, a wolfish-faced man desperately clawed at the pile of rock and debris choking the tunnel.

Suddenly with an eel-like movement he wriggled through the narrow passage he had effected, and staggered like a drunken man toward the ladder, his scar-ravaged face livid with dread apprehension.

He made his way through the opening and stood confusedly blinking in the bright flood of sunlight. The next moment a running figure bore down upon the outlaw from the other side of the rock. There was a sudden impact of colliding bodies and Jules Legar and the Laughing Mask stood in dazed uncertainty, staring into each other's eyes.

By warily evading the menace of that terrible claw of iron, the masked mystery, with a sudden trick of Japanese origin, sent his heavier opponent toppling over backward. Then, before Legar could regain his balance, the Laughing Mask slipped through that still open passage into the bowlder, the panel closing sharply as he stepped on the platform. The next instant Legar found himself face to face with Captain Brackett and the two detectives, who had been hot on the trail of the Laughing Mask.

Before Legar could draw his gun those three heavy and resolute officers avalanched themselves upon him, burying him under their combined weight as he crashed to the ground.

To Margery Golden, still lying on that narrow rocky ledge, expecting every moment an attack from out of the dark, the passing time had seemed like a fearful eternity. She had heard Black Tony creeping about below her in an apparently futile search for his flashlight.

Then came a low cry of triumph and a thin streak of light wavered upon her. She saw the sinister, leering face of the swarthy Italian as he came steadily nearer. She shrank back against the rough wall as a long, tapering knife, clutched in sinewy fingers, came reaching toward her. It seemed certain that nothing short of a miracle could save her. But even as the knife was raised to strike, the miracle happened.

The apparently solid wall behind her suddenly gave way and Margery felt herself quickly pulled through an opening by strong, tender arms. She was vaguely conscious of being borne up a ladder and presently a gentle breeze fanned her cheek. When the fresh air had revived her and she became accustomed to daylight she saw the Laughing Mask bending over her.

"I had a feeling up to the very last that you would save me," she murmured gratefully.

"It was lucky I knew about the old ventilating shaft connecting all the galleries in the mine," he modestly replied; "it will be quite safe for you to go home now, for I happen to know that Legar himself is captured and his men have all met the final punishment they so richly deserved."

But Margery fixed a pleading look upon her masked savior.

"Can't you see how I am tortured by this terrible uncertainty," she said in supplicating tones, "if you really love me, you will tell me who you are."

For a moment the Laughing Mask hesitated, then he slowly raised the yellow visor which so long had preserved the secret of his identity. Transfixed with wonder, Margery stood gazing upon the face of her companion. A little cry broke from her lips, a cry that might have signified either joy or sorrow.

(To be continued.)

Having read this story you will see these scenes visualized at the OLYMPIA CINEMA

Copyright, 1915, by Arthur Stringer.

NEW YEAR'S TALK

IT MIGHT seem funny but any one can "Stand Sitting" 90 minutes on end seeing the Olympia Moving Pictures!

ROME was called Cæsar's home. Adam called Earth his home. Bombay's picture-lovers will eventually call "OLYMPIA" their home.

OLYMPIA'S first thought is their patrons' entertainment and they will spare nothing to add to their Patrons' comfort and enjoyment.

NO FILM can be interesting without being Sensational and it is futile for any one to assert the other way. Some make it their boast BUT OLYMPIA DON'T.

CLEAN and wholesome sensation is what Olympia aim at and every film shown shall have amusement and education combined. Every rupee paid shall be worth a guinea to your mind.

LAUGHTER is always good provided, like everything good, it is not carried to excess. Olympia show films that ensure laughter to a healthy extent.

A RECORD-BREAKER among Serials is the "Iron Claw" and both the Press and the Public are unanimous about it. Olympia want everybody to see it. The concluding chapters are the very essence of Mystery but they let you into the heart of it.

WE REALISE that you want to make the best of your New Year Week and we have fixed a programme, every minute of which will mean delight and profit to you.

S. K. N.

TIME AS USUAL—POPULAR HALF PRICES.

OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD.

EVENTUALLY YOU WILL USE

YE, CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY!

Guard the efficiency of labour you employ against whatever cause that mars it. If Malaria be the trouble, do not hesitate, but use without delay SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the only CURE for Malaria and Fevers. Remember cheap medicines like cheap labour ultimately prove the dearer. Squibb's is not only effective but prompt in its effects. Hence, it minimises cost of medicine, the loss of labour and the duration of suffering. It is valuable alike in the home, in the office or in the workshop.

E. MADON SONS & CO. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

THE NEW YEAR

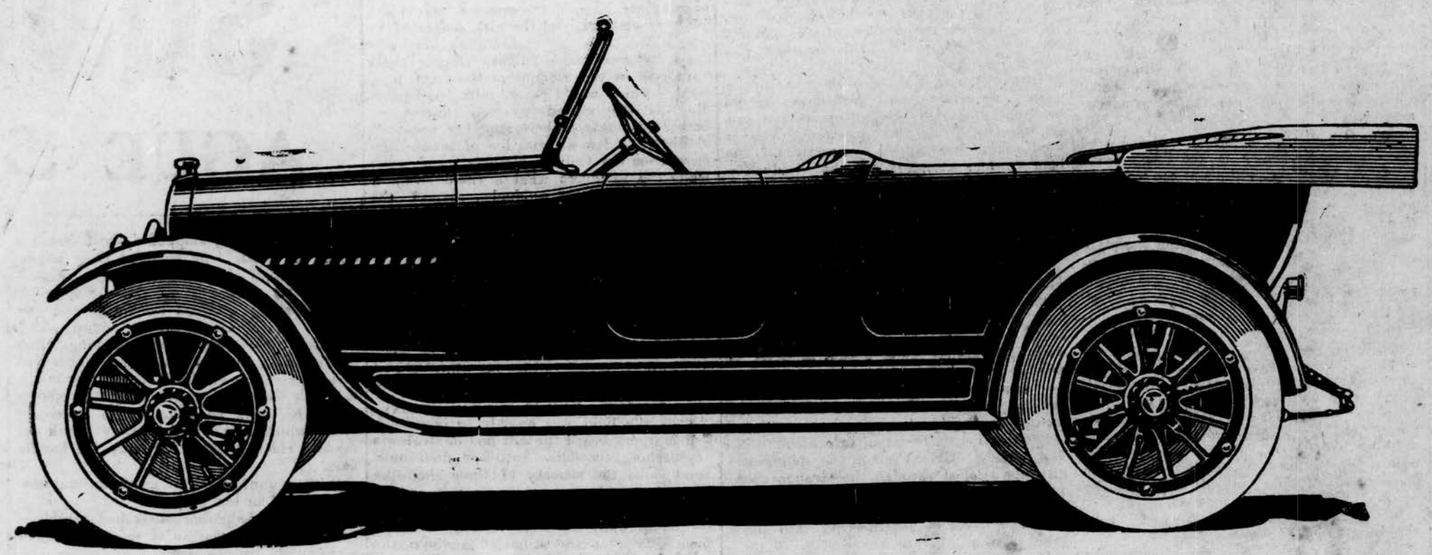
AND

THE "HUDSON IDEA".

The **HUDSON CAR** has withstood every conceivable test in the past. Its uniform success in all important trials, its unfailing popularity among countless private owners the whole world over, and its matchless advance in ideas over all contemporaries, leave the **HUDSON** singularly successful.

As years rolled by, **HUDSON** after **HUDSON** appeared in the field and carried everything before it Yet the greatest **HUDSON** of all—the **SUPER-SIX** of 1916—has without parallel challenged the attention of the world. The fact that throughout 1917 the **SUPER-SIX HUDSON** will remain unaltered in design, the fact that hundreds of people have suffered disappointment with regard to **SUPER-SIX** deliveries, and the fact that the principles of construction involved in this Car are so remarkable as to make it the only **SUPER-SIX** in the Universe, go to make it the most important automobile production of the day.

Start the New Year with the **"HUDSON IDEA"**, and if you can help it do not be kept out of the joys of possessing one.



IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES:

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA.)

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 483.

Telegrams: "Cyclosters," Bombay.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co.,Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.